MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 APRIL 1981

Iran

Protest to United States--PARS reported that Ahmad Azizi, the official in charge of coordinating and implementing the agreement with the United States, has accused the U.S. Government of failing to comply with the provisions of the agreement and of not acting in good faith. He specifically complained that the United States has not taken the necessary steps toward lifting the freeze of Iranian assets and transferring them to Iran, has failed to collect and deliver data on the assets and property of the late shah of Iran and has proposed that instead of delivering military equipment ordered and paid for by Iran, the money paid be refunded. Iran cannot accept this proposal, he said. Azizi declared that the Iranian Government is prepared to negotiate to settle any claims by the two sides. He added that the United States should send the Iranian Government a list of all claims of less than $250,000 while larger claims should be submitted directly to the Iranian party concerned and to the Central Bank of Iran. He further noted that within the next 3 days Iran will name its representatives to sit on the international arbitration committee that will investigate the two sides' claims against each other.

Three-Man Committee--The three-man committee investigating the differences among Iran's leaders held a meeting, Tehran radio reported, and issued a statement warning the press against weakening the authorities or increasing differences. According to AFP, during its meeting the committee heard complaints by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr about Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's settlement of the hostage issue.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Foreign Ministry Statement--An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, broadcast textually by Tehran radio, accused Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference good offices committee spokesman, of supporting Iraq in the Iran-Iraq conflict and helping impose "injustices and crimes" on Iran. According to the statement, Chatti had said in an interview that Iran's attack on Iraqi airbases early this month showed that Iran wants the war to continue. Alleging that Iraq has staged rocket attacks on civilian targets in Iran, the statement accused Chatti of cooperating with Iraq in justifying such attacks. It concluded with a demand that the Islamic good offices committee clarify its position on such "political tricks and ruses."

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces directed their fire at Iraqi targets in the Al-Faw region, damaging oil installations, and that Iranian artillery fire stopped all traffic on the Panjwin road in Iraq. It also claimed that Iraqi forces continued shelling Abadan and Ahvaz. According to an Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, Iraqi forces downed an Iranian helicopter in the Abadan area and exchanges of fire continued along the western fronts.

Lebanon

Military Situation--According to Voice of Lebanon radio, Syrian shelling caused damage in the vicinity of Beirut's Chamber of Deputies building on 14 April. However, an Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) statement, carried by Beirut radio, indicated that others were responsible for the firing and claimed that the ADF had refrained from returning fire in order to protect the politicians in the building. The U.S. Embassy was hit by bullets, the radio reported, when security forces clashed with a group trying to occupy a building at the American University of Beirut. On 15 April the radio said Beirut was calm despite intermittent disturbances. It also reported that the eastern city of Zahlah was completely calm. Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli military sources have said Israel has been sending equipment to the Phalangists in northern Lebanon. However, the radio said the bulk of the equipment remains with Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces in the south because the Syrians succeeded in cutting off the supply road to the Christian forces in Zahlah on 10 April.

Bashir Al-Jumayyil Interview--In an interview with Voice of Lebanon, Phalangist military commander Bashir al-Jumayyil asserted that his forces have achieved a victory in repelling Syrian aggression against Zahlah. He said the Phalangists cannot accept a return to the situation prevailing before the recent bout of fighting--a situation in which massacres and cease-fires followed each other without any long-term solution. Lebanon needs a complete agreement, he said, based on political as well as military security. He asserted that the Lebanese must overcome their divisions and establish a truly Lebanese political system, but he declined to specify any formula to achieve this. Al-Jumayyil claimed that the Phalangists won a political battle during the recent fighting because they gained international political support. However, verbal support is not enough, he said, and the West must "dirty its hands a little" if it really wants to help the Lebanese liberate themselves from "aliens."

Jordan

Beirut radio, citing REUTER, reported that the kidnapped Jordanian charge d'affaires in Lebanon, Hisham al-Muhaysin, has been released in the Lebanese town of Shtawrah. SANA reported that the Lebanese national confrontation front, which had kidnapped Al-Muhaysin on 6 February, handed him over to the ADF after intensive Syrian efforts to secure his release. A front military spokesman, cited by SANA, said his organization had detained the Jordanian to make him account for his actions against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution. In a statement after his release, reported by Beirut radio, Al-Muhaysin thanked both the Lebanese national confrontation front for treating him well and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for ensuring his safety and security.

Palestine National Council

In a speech to the Palestine National Council session in Damascus, reported by Damascus radio, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said the United States and Israel are using southern Lebanon as a weapons-testing ground. He also criticized the French role in Lebanon, calling it a new form of colonialism, and he stressed that no initiative can be imposed on Lebanon or the Middle East. According to the report, 'Arafat went on to denounce those Arab countries that offer bases and facilities to the U.S. fleet and the Rapid Deployment Force. As-Sa'iqah representative Muhammad Khalifah also addressed the session, SANA reported, and called for further cooperation with Syria, the main base of steadfastness and confrontation against the Jordanian regime's policy, condemnation of King Husayn's contacts with Israel and the suspension of all dialogue with Jordan. A representative of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party delivered a speech at the session, Damascus radio reported, in which he criticized Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat for signing the Camp David agreements.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT, OTHERS SPEAK AT 14 APR PNC SESSION

'Arafat Address

JN150855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has extended greetings and appreciation to the comrade in the same trench, President Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, who has said that Palestine is southern Syria. In his speech yesterday to the Palestine National Council [PNC], 'Arafat stressed the importance of convening the PNC conference in beloved Syria, to which Palestine has been linked over the ages in peace and by culture, tradition, morals and principles along the main frontline against Zionism, imperialism and colonialism.

Yasir 'Arafat said: We are aware of the profound hopes which our nation is pinning on our revolution and struggle. We know the place of our revolution in the hearts of liberals and honest men in the world and their political support for us. We pledge to them that our revolution will continue to carry its responsibility in the struggle as an indivisible part of the progressive liberation movement in the world against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism, racial discrimination and the cowboy mentality represented by the U.S. administration.

On the new French role in Lebanon, 'Arafat said that it is a new form of colonialism. It is the people who will decide, not Francois-Poncet. He said: No initiative can be imposed on Lebanon or our region. We want to remind them of their attitude toward Israel's daily aggressions against the Palestinian people by air, sea and land. Is it not their missiles which are hitting Lebanese camps and villages? We in the Palestinian revolution are not and will not be afraid of anybody. We will resist their designs.

'Arafat said that the United States and Israel are using southern Lebanon as a field in which to test their weapons. But we have not heard any French, British or American protesting against the bombs which are directed against the Lebanese Muslims and Christians in southern Lebanon while they are fighting together against the conspiracy.

Analyzing the current situation and circumstances in the Arab region and the escalated U.S. imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the region, 'Arafat said: Three U.S. fleets are besieging our region. These fleets are the 5th, the 6th and the 7th in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean and Red Seas. This, he added, in not accidental.

'Arafat denounced Arab regimes which deviated from unanimity and offered bases and facilities to the U.S. fleet and the Rapid Deployment Force.

Other Speeches

JN150716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus--The Palestine National Council [PNC] resumed its meetings this evening under PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, with Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, attending.

Speeches were delivered by several members, who stressed their full support for the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative and the need for fateful solidarity among steadfast Syria, the PLO and the Lebanese Nationalist movement. They also stressed the need to confront the U.S.-Zionist conspiracies being concocted against the Arab nation, Syria and the PLO with the purpose of liquidating the Palestinian cause and peddling the capitulatory solutions to serve the treasonous Camp David agreements.

Lutfi al-Khawli, representative of the Egyptian Progressive Nationalist Unionist Grouping Party, delivered a speech in which he extended the party's greetings to steadfast Syria, which always stands in the trench of confrontation of imperialism and Zionism at the side of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

Al-Khawli added: We come from the Egypt of 'Urabi, Kamil and Zaghlul, the Egypt of 'Abd an-Nasir, the arena of the fierce struggle which, with determination, will foil the treasonous Camp David conspiracy's policies and schemes. We stress our support for you because the tenet of our movement is that Palestine is a fateful cause and that Egypt is an Arab cause.

He explained that As-Sadat has moved out of Arab unanimity and has joined his American masters in lauding the treasonous Camp David agreement, which removed Egypt from the Arab ranks and placed it in the rank which is hostile to the Arabs and to the Arab nation's fateful causes. As-Sadat squandered Egypt's independence, interests and the future of the Egyptian people when he let the Zionist enemy expand and establish settlements. As-Sadat has also encouraged the Zionist enemy to carry out the fiercest onslaught, which has as its purpose the extermination of the revolutionary Palestinian people and which is directed against the Palestinian and Lebanese people's revolutionary bases.

Al-Khawli pointed out that all this took place against the Arab nation and against its central cause. As-Sadat is proceeding with the implementation of his conspiratorial scheme against the Arab nation. He has expressed his full readiness to supply Israel with water from the Nile, provide it with Egyptian oil and conclude trade deals to revive the collapsing Israeli economy at the expense of the Egyptian economy.

'Arafat Press Conference

JN150925 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA)--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has announced that the work of the Palestine National Council [PNC] will continue for at least a week. After completing the discussions and listening to the speeches of the participating delegations from friendly countries and parties, subcommittees will be formed and then we will discuss the proposals of these subcommittees, he added.

This came in a press conference held by Yasir 'Arafat today in the press center of [words indistinct] information in the Damascus University auditorium during which he spoke to foreign correspondents on the work and progress of the PNC session. Answering a question on his expectations regarding new resolutions or a change in the tone of the conference, Yasir 'Arafat said: We talk [words indistinct] democracy. I cannot give a viewpoint on the conference. This council is the supreme legitimate body of the Palestinian people. I cannot [word indistinct] any viewpoint because I do not want to give anyone the chance to accuse me of trying to impose a certain line or influence the conference. Democracy is our style.

[Words indistinct] and if the subcommittees will [words indistinct] form a new committee, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] replied: Yes, we will discuss the formation of the Executive Committee.

Answering a question on the Japanese Government's invitation to Yasir 'Arafat [words indistinct] we discussed this invitation, which might (?take place) in June or July.

PLO OFFICIALS CONDEMN FRENCH PLAN FOR LEBANON

'Arafat's Denunciation

NC141221 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The PLO, Syria and the Lebanese nationalist front have initiated a political and informational move at both Arab and international levels to confront current French efforts aimed at internationalizing the Lebanese crisis with the support of the United States, the Zionist entity and the isolationist front.

Yesterday, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They reviewed the situation in Lebanon and discussed the necessary measures to be adopted to counter the dimensions and dangers of the French initiative, which constitutes a threat not only to Lebanon but also to the whole Arab area.

After the meeting Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar said: The PLO considers the French move a serious action and against the Palestinian existence and against Syria. We take a joint stand with Damascus on this issue. It was reported that Brother Abu 'Ammar started contacts on this issue with some European states' ambassadors in Damascus.

Spokesman's Condemnation

JN141658 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee official spokesman, met in Damascus this morning with the Soviet and GDR charges d'affaires and the French and Chinese ambassadors to Syria. Brother Abu Mayzar briefed the diplomats on the Palestinian command's stand on the so-called the French initiative on Lebanon.

Abu Mayzar said that the PLO considers this initiative a threat to Lebanon's security and to the entire Arab region. The PLO, he added, will not stand arms folded in the face of any attempt to encourage Israeli and isolationist aggression. Abu Mayzar asked the Soviet and the GDR charges d'affaires to report the PLO stand to their governments. Abu Mayzar explained to the French ambassador that the new French course will reflect adversely on France's reputation and interests in the Arab and the Islamic worlds. He told him that the PLO considers the new French course provocation against which it will not stand silent.

AMAL LEADER CALLS FRENCH LEBANON PLAN POLITICAL

JN131827 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] In an interview with the Voice of Palestine and in response to the French, European and U.S. proposals to internationalize the Lebanese crisis, Amal leader Nabih Barri said: These proposals are futile and almost impossible. Indeed, they represent a mere speech in the French election campaign and we have to wait for the true stand after the elections. Brother Nabih Barri stressed the need for the Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian alliance and for further coordination. He said that the south represents the real balance, adding that it is in the southern arena that the real equation is being formulated. He affirmed that the south will continue to give its spirit and blood for the liberation of Jerusalem and the Palestinian people's return to their home.

DEFENSE MINISTERS POSTPONE MEETING; FEAR HAIG LINK

LD150753 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Riyadh--It was learned here that it has been decided to drop the idea of convening a meeting of the defense ministers of the Gulf states, who were to be invited to attend the inauguration of King 'Abd al-'Aziz airport. Consequently it was decided to send invitations to the Gulf communications ministers instead.

Well-informed sources told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the meeting in question was canceled at present so that its convening will not be interpreted as being linked to U.S. Secretary of State General Haig's tour of the area. The sources said that in view of the sensitive situation it has been decided to postpone the meeting to a more suitable time.

BAHRAIN

SAUDI AWACS SAID TO PROTECT BAHRAIN AIRSPACE

GF121607 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Apr 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Bahrain correspondent Yahya Hamzah]

[Excerpts] Military cooperation between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia has been greatly intensified so as to defend Bahrain against any external threats it may face as a result of developments in the area. This cooperation mainly relies on the Saudi Air Force and Navy in view of Bahrain's very small Air Force and Navy--no more than a few helicopters and small patrol boats.

Within the framework of the joint Saudi-Bahraini coordination, the U.S. AWACS planes, which are at present in Saudi Arabia, are protecting Bahrain's airspace and to a great extent make up for the absence in Bahrain of an air force and a complete network of radar and air defenses, particularly as the AWACS can very accurately monitor any penetration of Bahraini airspace from their bases in Az-Sahran, a few kilometers from Bahrain.

The joint Saudi-Bahraini coordination provides for a full and immediate Saudi air cover for Bahraini airspace from the Az-Sahran airspace whenever necessary or if there is a sudden attack on Bahrain. The task of the AWACS planes also include the monitoring of the penetration of the airspace of all the Arab Gulf countries and is not confined to Saudi Arabia's Gulf coast only. Saudi naval vessels constantly visit Bahrain. Moreover, in view of its proximity the Saudi base in Az-Sahran provides Bahrain with full air protection.

Bahraini Heir Apparent and acting Prime Minister and Defense Force Commander Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah had said a few days ago that Bahrain is thinking of establishing an air force that includes jet fighters as part of its ongoing development of its armed forces. He added that this will take place at the appropriate time when the necessary resources are available.

QATAR

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ISSUED ON LEBANESE INCIDENTS

JN111324 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1205 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Doha, 11 Apr (GNA)--The State of Qatar has strongly condemned Israeli acts of aggression against southern Lebanon and has appealed to the international community to shoulder its responsibilities by taking appropriate and immediate measures to end these barbaric acts which undermine peace and security in the area and consequently pose a major threat to world peace and security. In a statement issued today by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, the State of Qatar expressed its deep anxiety over the bloody clashes in Lebanon and the resultant squandering of huge Arab human and material potentials. The State of Qatar appealed to all concerned parties in Lebanon to end this fighting, which harms the interests of the Lebanese citizens in particular and the Arabs' supreme common interests in general. In its statement the State of Qatar reiterates its concern for Lebanon's safety, unity and independence and expresses support for the Lebanese legitimate authorities in their efforts to achieve national reconciliation. The following is the text of the statement:

The State of Qatar strongly denounces the blatant Israeli acts of aggression against southern Lebanon. These acts have exceeded all bounds and imagination in their violation of all international legal principles and their disregard of all human and moral values. The State of Qatar appeals to the international community to shoulder its responsibilities and to take the necessary immediate measures to end these barbaric acts of aggression which undermine peace and security in the entire area and consequently pose a major threat to world peace and security.

The State of Qatar is also following with deep anxiety and concern the news about the bloody clashes on Lebanese territory and the resultant squandering of the huge Arab human and material potentials, which must be protected by our Arab nation and employed in confronting the persistent Israeli aggression against the Arabs' lands and rights.

In view of this tragic fighting, which is very harmful to our common cause and which provides our Zionist enemy all the opportunities and encouragement to continue its daily barbaric crimes against our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers in southern Lebanon, the State of Qatar considers itself dutybound to appeal to all the concerned parties, all brothers, leaders and popular groups to take the initiative to end this state which greatly harms their national interests in particular and their Arab supreme common interests in general.

While reiterating its concern for Lebanon's safety, unity and independence and the cohesion of its people, the State of Qatar supports this fraternal country, stands at the side of its legitimate authorities and calls on everyone to assist it in its efforts to achieve a national reconciliation that will be capable of restoring the situation to normal and enable Lebanon once again to become a country whose people will be governed by reconciliation, love, tolerance, cohesion and belief in the need to put the Lebanese supreme national interest above all other considerations.

SAUDI ARABIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 11-14 APR TALKS WITH YAR

LD141512 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Joint communique issued 14 April on the results of the third session of the Saudi-YAR Joint Coordination Council meeting held in Jidda 11-14 April]

[Excerpts] To bolster the fraternal, Islamic and Arab relations between the two fraternal peoples of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Yemen Arab Republic, and proceeding from the coordination and cooperation that exists between the two countries in all spheres to realize the hopes and aspirations of the two fraternal peoples, the Saudi-YAR Joint Coordination Council, under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation and acting foreign minister, and His Excellency 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, the YAR foreign minister, held its third session in Jidda during the period 11-14 April, 1981. The talks were held in a spirit of fraternity, amity and mutual confidence.

Members of the coordination council attending the talks on the Saudi side were: the interior minister, His Royal Highness Amir Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; his majesty's private adviser, His Excellency Dr Rashad Fir'awn; the minister of education, His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; the minister of finance and national economy, His Excellency Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani; the minister of communications; His Excellency Shaykh Husayn al-Mansuri; and his majesty's ambassador to San'a', His Excellency Tirad al-Harithi.

Those attending on the Yemeni side were: the minister of public works, His Excellency 'Abdallah al-Karkhani [as heard]; the minister of information, His Excellency Hasan al-Lawzi; the minister of finance, His Excellency Muhammad Yahya ar-Radi; the minister of development and head of the central organ of planning, His Excellency Fu'ad Qa'id; chairman of the general establishment of the Ministry of Health, His Excellency Dr Ahmad 'Ali al-Khidr; the undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, 'Abd Rabbuh Jaradah; head of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry, Ghalib al-Handuhi; deputy head of the protocol department at the Foreign Ministry, Fadl 'Abd al-Khaliq; the acting charge

d'affaires of the YAR Embassy in Jidda, Muhammad 'Abd al-Karim al-Ma'khadhi; deputy chairman of the board of the General Establishments for Electricity, Muhammad Bashid; deputy chairman of the board of the General Establishment for Water and Drainage, Muhammad al-Fusayl; Director general of development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr Mugil Ahmad Muqbil; and head of the office of the Central Planning Authority, Muhammad Qislah.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the region and reaffirmed their determination to cooperate and coordinate in all spheres to maintain the security and stability of all the countries of the Arabian Peninsula and take these countries out of foreign influence, Eastern or Western, and which keep the Arabian Peninsula outside the circle of international and ideological conflicts so that it can develop its resources in a manner that will realise prosperity for its peoples; to work as one for the realization of the noble aims and objectives and for a bright and prosperous future for the two countries and two fraternal peoples on the basis of deep conviction in Islam and Arabism; and to stand as one man against all overt and covert conspiracies that aim at harming the stability and security of this region, irrespective of the motives, pretexts and excuses, Eastern or Western, as the security of the countries of the peninsula is the responsibility of the peninsula countries and as the latter alone are capable of protecting this security and resisting whoever intends to harm these countries' territorial integrity, security and independence, or impose any form of domination or influence on their land.

The two sides also reviewed international problems and reaffirmed their identity of views. The two sides reviewed the existing firm bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction with the coordination and cooperation between them and to the continuous support which the government of the kingdom gives to the government and people of the YAR. They discussed the new development projects in which the YAR side proposed that the kingdom should participate. They also reviewed the progress of the development projects which the kingdom is carrying out or funding, and expressed their satisfaction with the extent of these projects. These are:

1. Projects in the field of education: 55 projects have been completed.

2. Projects in the health sector: 12 projects have been completed, including the Sa'dah hospital.

3. Projects in the mosque-building sector: 24 projects have been completed, including the building of 7 new mosques.

4. Projects in the field of sinking water wells: 37 water wells have been sunk.

5. Projects in the field of airport development: A station for storm observation with the aid of satellites has been completed; a radar tower and a meteorological station at San'a' airport have been completed, as have meteorological stations at Ta'izz and Al-Hudaydah airports. Agreement has been reached whereby the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will carry out a new project on the development of San'a' airport and the expansion of its installations, and also regarding the cost of operating special equipment to ensure air travel movement safety amounting to $5 million.

6. Rural development projects: The Saudi development fund will, with the participation of experts of both th YAR and Saudi Ministries of Agriculture, study the rural development project at Wadi al-Jawf, at a cost of 127 million Saudi Riyals.

7. Road projects: The council noted with satisfaction that work is proceeding in this field according to the agreed program. The Saudi Government has agreed to the YAR Government's request for completion of the project relating to the completion of the San'a' beltway for the remaining distance.

8. Other projects: It was agreed that the kingdom will undertake to carry out the following projects in the new year:

a. the higher justice institute in San'a' and the court complexes in San'a' and Ta'izz.
b. the completion of the microwave network between Ta'izz and Al-Hudaydah to provide modern communications between the region.
c. the increase of the fertilizer subsidy to 20,000 tons this year.

9. Supporting the budget: The council discussed the issue raised by the YAR side regarding the financial deficit in the budget of the fraternal state, and it has been agreed that the support of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the budget of the YAR for this year should continue in the sum of 345 million Saudi riyals.

10. Information: The two sides reviewed cooperation between the information media of both fraternal countries. The kingdom agreed to establish the SABA' NEWS AGENCY headquarters in San'a'. The two sides reaffirmed the importance of the continuation of coordination in the field of information between them.

The YAR side had an audience with his majesty the king. His Excellency 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, the YAR foreign minister and leader of the delegation, conveyed to his majesty greetings from His Excellency President 'Ali Abdallah Salih.

It was agreed to hold a forthcoming session in San'a'.

OMAN

NOTE TO ARAB LEAGUE CLARIFIES PDRY 'AGGRESSION'

LD092316 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1320 GMT 8 Apr 81 EA

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi Abdullah, undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, has stated that the note presented by the Omani Foreign Ministry to the League of Arab States concerning the acts of aggression being carried out by the stooge regime in Aden inside the sultanate's border is to clarify the facts about the allegations made by South Yemen. This note, which was distributed to all the member states of the Arab League and to all the friendly states and the secretary general of the United Nations, revealed to the world the truth of the aggressive inclinations of the Aden regime which in reality has become a center of concern and tension in the area and the world.

What the sultanate stated concerning this stooge regime reflects a general opinion and confirms in incontestable truth, namely that this regime cannot agree to live in security and peace with others, having lost its security from within, and having become ostracized by the sons of South Yemen, isolated from its Arab context and stigmatized with agentry and subservience.

If we ask about the truth of the motives and reasons which cause the Aden regime to feel such bitterness and spite, not only toward the sultanate but toward all the states of the area and the world, we need no great effort to discover that the reasons for this lie in the state of internal stability and comprehensive advancement being witnessed by Oman in the era of His Majesty Sultan Qabus, the features of which appear everywhere in the land of Oman: in the plains and mountains, services, amenities and comprehensive developmental, economic and social advancement. All this was not achieved in tens of years but in 10 years.

It is natural for the international news media, as they view with admiration what has been achieved in Oman, to compare what is happening here with what is happening in South Yemen and draw for the world a dark and sad picture of the reality being experienced by the South Yemeni people in terms of economic and social backwardness, poverty, deprivation, subjugation and domination [words indistinct].

The world has learned the truth and what an ugly one it is, despite the Aden regime's eagerness to obfuscate it with lies and drape it with falsehoods. The Aden regime has realized its failure and this realization turned into spite and bitterness at being the sultanate's international policy daily gaining more world support, confidence and respect and at hearing the mass media describing this policy, which is based on nonalignment, noninterference in the affairs of others, mutual respect and relations of equality as an honorable model of what relations between states should be.

It has also been natural for the world to compare this wise policy--the pillars were erected by His Majesty Sultan Qabus--with that of agentry and subservience which the Aden regime approved for itself, and to regard this regime as a mere shadow, a catspaw and a hotbed of tension [words indistinct] to the last qualities ascribed by the world mass media to the Aden regime. It is this sad picture, ignominious reality and shameful isolation to which the Aden rulers reacted with feelings of growing spite and bitterness, but instead of heeding the voice of reason and finding out what had led them to (?evil), decay and isolation, they proceeded to vent their spite by committing acts of aggression within the territory of the sultanate.

This is a method of the incapable person who thinks that by such practices he is able to conceal the truth or halt the wheel of time, whereas in fact he does not know that by doing this he becomes more isolated, confirms his stooge role and his aggressive tendency. But it must be said that the above-mentioned reason is the main one. However, it is not the only reason, for the world realizes that the Soviet Union is behind these aggressive acts. It is the one that schemes and plots, and the Aden regime would not have embarked on these actions, despite all the hate in its heart, had it not leaned on the Soviet protection and Soviet support motivated by joint interests. The Aden regime is spiteful against the sultanate because it exposed its disability and stoogery.

The Kremlin leaders are also spiteful because the sultanate revealed to the world the truth of their expansionist intentions and the dangers of their presence in South Yemen. At the gateway to the Red Sea, not only to the area but to every part of the Indian Ocean, it thwarted the Soviet attempts at penetration into the area and the world and was an insurmountable barrier to its subversive principles and its attempts to penetrate, through South Yemen, the entire Gulf area.

This role of the sultanate did not stop at its own border but went beyond to the international community. It was at the forefront of states demanding that the Indian Ocean area be a zone of security and peace and refuting the Soviet allegations concerning the security of the Gulf. Thus, the interests of the Aden rulers and the Kremlin rulers coincided. They were linked by spite. They watch with grief how the sultanate is proceeding along the sound road which it charted for itself since the blessed uprising [Qabus' assumption to power in 1970]. It is occupying its natural place at Arab and international levels.

The last straw was the proclamation of the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council which comprises Oman and five Arab Gulf states. The Aden regime and the Kremlin leaders realized that [words indistinct] and that critical days were coming, for the Cooperation Council means the reinforcement of relations among the states of the area in various economic, political and security fields. It means that the states of the area will have one heart and one stand and that they will speak to the world in one language. In this there is every danger for Soviet presence and Soviet ambitions. And in it also there is every danger for the Aden regime because it will stand in the arena isolated and rejected by all. The Aden rulers implemented what the Kremlin leaders planned.

Those acts of aggression were explained by the sultanate in a note it sent to the League of Arab States and the entire world so that the world may know the truth of the aggressive intentions of the Aden regime, and so that the sultanate may emphasize at the same time that it is concerned for the interests of brothers and that it wants no evil to befall our brothers, the sons of South Yemen, who are living a long night and are anticipating the moment of salvation.

It is a sorrowful and pathetic sight for the stooge regime in Aden to hasten, in a naive attempt, to take cover in its aggressive practices. It hastened to present a complaint to the Arab League in which it alleged that it was a target of aggression by the sultanate. That, naturally, is a naive attempt that fools nobody because the states of the Arab League, indeed the states of the whole world, know the essence of the policy of the sultanate and realize, through practical stands, that the sultanate does not believe in the use of force in relations between states.

It has never been an aggressor against anybody. That is not from a position of weakness and langor, rather it is from a position of strength and self-pride, for it harbors no spite against anybody nor does it wish evil on anybody. It acts patiently despite its ability to strike or to repel and deter.

The Arab League states and the states of the world realize at the same time the true nature of the Aden regime and its aggressive nature. Therefore, when this regime tries to make the world believe that it was a target of aggression, it confirms just the opposite because the ferocious wolf cannot one day turn into a meek lamb. But, and in spite of everything, the sultanate will proceed along the road it charted for itself and for its Arab nation, sowing love and reaping good, with God's attention and care. As for the spiteful, they will reap only thorns and bitter fruit. Everyone reaps what he has sown.

UAE

ARABS BLAMED FOR 'U.S.-FRENCH MOVE' IN LEBANON

GF141105 Abu Dhabi AL-FAJR in Arabic 12 Apr 81 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated yesterday that the United States and France are making diplomatic efforts to resolve the Lebanese crisis and that these efforts could include dispatching an international peacekeeping force to supervise and maintain a cease-fire.

This U.S.-French move affirms that it is already too late for us to solve an Arab crisis that some of us have helped to continue. Others have continued to denounce and condemn it, and others have been content with watching. Bloodshed has continued for more than 6 years. The killing of innocent persons has become a daily routine, and every Lebanese has had to live with the possibility that his house might be destroyed.

Our move has been insufficient, and our efforts have been limited. The events have been greater than our efforts and quicker than our thinking. We have never agreed and have not been able to face realities.

Haig's statement today affirms that the problem has actually been internationalized and that the superpowers will soon impose a fait accompli on us and deploy international forces in Lebanon, because we have been unable to maintain an Arab force to prevent two Arab parties from fighting each other. The Lebanese Government has warned against escalating the crisis and has called--through President Sarkis during the At-Ta'if summit--for efforts that would have prevented the situation from reaching its current stage. At that time it was said that the Lebanese president had lost confidence in an Arab action to save Lebanon.

Generally speaking, all of us are at a crisis stage, and the Lebanese people are searching for someone to save them and to stop the bloodshed.

PDRY

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD102221 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Apr 81 EA

[Joint communique issued 10 April on the conclusion of the state visit by Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti, to the PDRY]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Brother Hassan Gouled, the president of Djibouti, paid a friendly state visit to the PDRY from 8 to 10 April 1981. President Hassan Gouled and his delegation were accorded an official reception expressive of the depth of the fraternal relations between the fraternal peoples of Democratic Yemen and Djibouti. Mettings were held between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the PDRY's guest, Brother Hassan Gouled, at which they reviewed bilateral relations, current Arab and international issues and matters of common interest.

In a cordial atmosphere the Democratic Yemeni side and the Djibouti side held meetings on bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction the development of fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and stressed the need to expand and widen the scope of their cooperation in the interests of the two fraternal peoples and on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect.

During the talks Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reviewed the gains achieved by the people of the PDRY under YSP leadership in various political, economic and social fields and in the defense of the revolution. President Hassan Gouled praised the various revolutionary transformations now being achieved in Democratic Yemen in the interests of the masses. The two sides affirmed that the realization of the unity of the Yemeni people by peaceful and democratic means will be in the national interests of the Yemeni people, their progress and prosperity. Yemeni unity will be a step forward towards the unity of the Arab nation and an effective force in its just nationalist struggle.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Arab Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. They asked that these regions should be a zone of security, peace and stability.

The two sides stressed the need to end the war and stop the bloodshed between the two fraternal states of Iran and Iraq because of the harm done to the two fraternal peoples and the region as a whole. They expressed their support for the efforts being made to end the conflict peacefully.

The two sides paid particular attention to the current situation in the Arab region and affirmed their full commitment to the decisions of the Baghdad and Tunis Arab summits. They stressed the need to apply those decisions fully and confirmed their absolute rejection of the separate peace settlement between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. They denounced the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

The two sides expressed their support for the armed struggle of the Palestinians against the Zionist enemy and their firm backing for the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights, exercise their self-determination and establish their own independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. They reject any attempts to negotiate in the name of the Palestinians by any quarter whatsoever. They stressed the need for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

They condemned repeated Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory and Zionist designs aimed at creating denominational entities in southern Lebanon linked with the Zionist entity. They confirmed the territorial integrity and Arab character of Lebanon.

The two sides expressed their support for the right of the Saharan people to self-determination.

On the African side the two sides strongly condemned the racist regimes in southern Africa and expressed their support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, for national independence.

They affirmed the importance of ensuring peace and security in the Horn of Africa and the need for cooperation among the countries of that region on the basis of good-neighbor relations, respect for national sovereignty and national independence and noninterference in internal affairs. They affirmed the need for mutual exchanges of views, the solution of conflicts by peaceful means and respect for OAU principles.

The two sides expressed their adherence to the objectives and principles of the Nonaligned Movement and their deep belief in the effective role of the nonaligned states in international diplomacy against racism and colonialism in all their forms.

President Hassan Gouled expressed his thanks and appreciation for the great hospitality and fraternal welcome accorded him and delegation by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by the people of the PDRY during his stay in Democratic Yemen.

President Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti, extended an invitation to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to visit Djibouti. The invitation was accepted by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The date of the visit will be set later.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POLISARIO LEADER'S VISIT

LD112044 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Apr 81 EA

[Excerpts] Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario and chairman of the Council of the Revolution in the SDAR, has hailed the principled stand of the party, leadership and people of Democratic Yemen toward the struggle of the Saharan people. This was said in a statement he made shortly before leaving Aden international airport this morning after concluding an official and cordial visit to Democratic Yemen that lasted several days.

Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz wished our country further victories and achievements along the road of revolution, including progress in construction and achievement of the unification of the two parts of the Yemen toward the goal of comprehensive Arab unity. He also expressed his thanks for the fine hospitality and reception accorded him and his delegation during their visit to Democratic Yemen.

It is worth mentioning that during his visit to Democratic Yemen, Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz had a meeting with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at which they discussed strengthening the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and the strengthening of relations between the YSP and Polisario. The following joint communique has been issued on the results of this visit:

The YSP delegation acquainted itself with the struggle of the Saharan people, led by the Polisario Front, for its inalienable right to self-determination, independence, national sovereignty and territorial unity. It also acquainted itself with the front's role in mobilizing and organizing the Saharan people to wage their national liberation struggle and to win more world support. It acquainted itself with the aggressive expansionist policy being pusued by the Moroccan Government, with the backing of imperialism, against the SDAR--policy that constitutes a factor of instability for the states and peoples of northwest Africa.

The YSP delegation expressed high appreciation of the liberation struggle being waged by the Saharan people, led by the Polisario Front, their legitimate and sole representative, for their right to self-determination, their full national independence and their territorial unity. The delegation affirmed democratic Yemen's support for the SDAR and its deep satisfaction with the increasing recognition the SDAR is winning across the world. It condemned the various imperialist and reactionary conspiracies against the liberation struggle of the Saharan people.

The YSP hailed the victories being achieved by the SDAR at all the political, military and diplomatic levels.

The two sides stressed their full condemnation of the imperialist military presence in the Arab region, the planting of military bases and the intensification of this presence in the Gulf, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. They condemned the joint military maneuvers of imperialism and reaction which threaten the security and sovereignty of Democratic Yemen.

The SDAR delegation expressed its full support for Democratic Yemen's initiative in calling for a summit conference of states of the Gulf area, the Arabian Peninsula, the Horn of Africa and the parties concerned to discuss the elimination of the foreign military presence and said that this initiative expresses the national interests of the states and peoples of the region in preserving their sovereignty and independence and their right to security, stability and independent development.

They expressed their support for the struggle of the Egyptian people and their nationalist and progressive forces and for struggle of the Omani people led by the PFLO.

The two sides condemned the conspiracies aimed at preventing the SDAR from occupying its rightful place in the OAU in accordance with its Charter. The two sides also condemned the recent external aggression against the Mauritanian Islamic Republic which threatened its sovereignty and independence.

The two sides affirmed their support for the Ethiopian revolution and its progressive regime and for the various efforts it was exerting to achieve security and stability in the Horn of Africa.

The two sides also reviewed the bilateral relations between them and expressed their gratification at the level they have reached. They stressed the necessity to develop and strengthen them to serve the joint struggle of the Yemeni and Saharan brotherly peoples.

Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz and the delegation accompanying him expressed their deep gratification at the results of their visit and at the friendly reception accorded them during their presence in Democratic Yemen.

CHAIRMAN ESTABLISHES PUBLIC WATCH COMMITTEE

LD131926 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Apr 81 EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has issued an order of the People's Supreme Assembly providing for the setting up of a supreme public watch committee [al-lajnah al-ulya lii-muraqabah ash-shabiyyah].

The first article of the order provides for the setting up of the Supreme Public Watch Committee as follows:

Ahmad Mu'ayd Husayn	chairman of the committee
'Ali Sulayman 'Ali	deputy chairman of the committee
'Abdallah Muhammad Mahruq	member
'Nimah 'Ali Ahmad	member
Ahmad 'Ubayd ibn Daghghar	member
Wafa Ahmad 'Ali	member
Fadl Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rabb	member
Ahmad Salim Muhammad	member
Jamil Ismail	member
Salih Muhsin Bukhayt	member
Ahmad 'Abd al-Majid	member
Muhammad 'Ubayd Muhammad	member
Salim Salih Nasr	member
Ahmad Muhammad al-Aswad	member
Salim Ahmad Bulayl	member
Muhammad 'Abduh 'Ali	member
Ja'far Sa'id Ba Haythami	member

YAR

AL-WATAN REPORTS EXECUTION OF FORMER MINISTER

LD111058 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Apr (KUNA)--AL-WATAN of Kuwait today says that the former North Yemen foreign minister, 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, was executed recently after a secret trial in which he was accused of treachery and plotting against the regime. It adds that what it describes as informed Yemeni sources, "citing stories circulating in San'a," told the paper that Al-Asnaj, who was under house arrest for a period, was tried secretly and quickly, "and was convicted on many of the charges, primarily treachery and dealing with the American intelligence service, in addition to maintaining suspect relations with an Arab country."

The paper does not specify when the death sentence was carried out on Al-Asnaj or name the Arab country with which he established contact. The paper says that a number of documents were submitted at the trial including letters in the handwriting of the former minister, one of which was addressed to officials of an Arab country. It adds that in his letter he asked this Arab country "to stop assistance to the government of Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, to pressure him with various means to halt the unity march with South Yemen and to work to overthrow his regime if need be, which his government considered to be the height of treachery against the homeland."

HAIG TOUR SAID TO CONFIRM EGYPT'S VIEWS ON PEACE

LD150831 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Apr 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Peace and Haig's Tour"]

[Text] Following U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's return to the United States at the end of his tour of the Middle East and Western Europe, U.S. officials announced that the United States will seek to resume negotiations on Palestinian autonomy after the Israeli election is over. This announcement underlines several important facts.

On the one hand this can be considered a confirmation of the Egyptian stand, which views the Palestinian problem as the crux of peace in the Middle East. This stand stems from the national commitment to the strategy of the Arab stand that was defined in 1974, concerning the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

At the same time it is a confirmation of the significance of Egypt's adherence to the idea that the United States should assume the role of full partner in the peace settlement, because its participation in moves based on a sound concept of comprehensive peace would give the peace process the desired momentum. Also, Haig's tour and the announcement of this view at its conclusion, as well as the U.S. confirmation that the Camp David accords are the best basis for the achievement of peace in the Middle East--since Haig's tour did not result in the submission of better alternatives--once again confirm that this tour, which was preceded by studies of the situation and included meetings with the parties concerned, came out with the same conclusions as Egypt reached from its studies of the situation regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict--which led it to pursue the road to peace which it has followed and to which it has found no better alternative.

Thus the peace process will continue to pursue the line with which it began, with the aim of achieving just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

'ALI, SWEDEN'S ULLSTEN MEET, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC141604 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will tomorrow receive Swedish Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, who is currently on a visit to Cairo.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that his talks today with the Swedish deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Ola Ullsten, covered the situation in the Middle East, world problems, and views on the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in all fields, especially economic and technical fields. 'Ali also said:

[Begin recording] We have had a very good response from the Swedish side. The best proof of this is that the Swedish energy minister has been here since 4 April. He is accompanied by 30 prominent Swedish businessmen representing most of the major companies of various specialities. They are eager to participate positively in boosting Egypt's economy and development in all domains, including food security, construction and infrastructure projects. [end recording]

The Swedish side has expressed willingness to contribute to nuclear energy projects and the studies related to the Al-Qattarah Depression project.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also stated that the Greek foreign minister will arrive in Cairo Thursday and that the Netherlands foreign minister will visit Egypt.

The Swedish deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the talks covered bilateral relations and means of strengthening them in various fields, as well as the international situation.

On Sweden's position regarding the problem of Chad, he said that Sweden's clear position is that no state has a right to intervene militarily in any other state against the will of its people.

He underscored the danger to peace in the area resulting from the situation in Lebanon. Sweden, he said, has a contingent in the UN forces in the Middle East.

He added that Swedish law does not permit participation in any force outside the United Nations.

LEBANON COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT, ADVOCATES AID

NC151844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr (MENA)--The committee which was formed yesterday under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to follow up the situation in Lebanon has called for holding a dialogue aimed at restoring calm and stability to Lebanon between the Palestinians and Lebanese.

The committee has also decided to charge Egypt's permanent representative to the United Nations with holding extensive and intensive consultations and contacts with the UN secretary general, Security Council member states and the friendly UN member states. It also decided that Egypt's ambassadors to some of the states concerned should expalin the seriousness of the situation and its dimensions. Furthermore, the committee decided to give medical aid to the victims of the Lebanese war. After its first meeting today, the committee issued the following statement:

The committee, charged with discussing the situation in Lebanon, convened today under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and in the presence of the minister of state for the presidency, culture and information, Mansur Hasan 'Ali, officials in charge of the Arab and Palestinian affairs at the Foreign Ministry and the head of the branch overseeing Egypt's interest in Beirut, who has been summoned from his headquarters for consultations.

The committee began its activities by reviewing the current situation in Lebanon and the contacts which took place at the international arena and between many capitals to stop the bloodshed and destruction in Lebanon. If untackled, the continuation of this bad situation in Lebanon will undoubtedly lead to more tension, the involvement of other parties in the dispute and the exposure of the Middle East region to dangers beyond imagination. The situation was further complicated by the negative Arab stands and their failure to save a fraternal country from the calamities of war and fighting and to safeguard its national safety and territorial integrity.

Therefore, encouraging a dialogue between the Palestinians and the Lebanese is essential to restore calm and stability to Lebanon.

In view of the national and Arab responsibility which Egypt has undertaken over the years, the committee seriously considered the laying down of a course for a practical move to achieve the national aim toward Lebanon. After considering several alternatives in light of the available possibilities, the committee decided that the framework of the Egyptian move in the next state should be as follows:

1. Charge the permanent representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the United Nations to carry out a series of extensive and intensive contacts in New York, to include the UN secretary general, Security Council member states and the friendly UN member states.
2. Charge Egypt's ambassadors in some of the capitals concerned with explaining the seriousness of the situation and its dimensions and with holding consultations on adopting a stand upholding peace and security in Lebanon and the area.

3. Egypt is to give medical and humanitarian aid to ease the suffering of the victims of the war in Lebanon and to hold the necessary contacts with the International Red Cross society to realize this aim.

The committee charged with discussing the situation in Lebanon is scheduled to meet on Thursday to resume its discussion and followup of the developments in Lebanon and review the outcome of the international contacts which Egypt is holding.

AL-AKHBAR, MAY ATTACK AL-ASAD'S LEBANON POLICY

NC130834 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 13 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "And the World Has Come To Know the Truth," Ahmad Zayn writes an article in AL-AKHBAR in which he explains: If we now want to hold a dialogue and to make a comparison to assess the Middle East situation and to determine the destruction which Al-Asad has wreaked in the Arab nation, we find that many things have changed and that the fragmentation which has befallen the whole Arab nation has one cause--that is, the Syrian Ba'th Party. Furthermore, we realize that this party is also the cause of this destruction which has befallen the Arabs. This Ba'th Party works for Moscow to weaken, humiliate and dismember this nation to the maximum limit. The writer says: If we review only 1 year of Al-Asad's history, which teems with hatred for the Arab nation, we realize that in this year Al-Asad has engaged in animosity and strife with his neighbors and others. Whenever Al-Asad raises his hands, which are stained with the blood of innocent victims, the whole world realizes what Al-Asad is doing, what Al-Asad intends to do and the rancor he harbors deep in his heart against the Arab peoples. Al-Asad has threatened all his neighbors with war.

He has moved his forces--a spearhead of Soviet influence--against all the states bordering Syria. Al-Asad antagonizes Iraq and accuses it of treason. He also masses his troops on the Iraqi border, allows the Iranian Air Force to raid Iraqi airports by air from within Syrian territory and refuels Iranian aircraft. Al-Asad concentrates his forces on the Jordanian border, accusing the king of Jordan of treason. Al-Asad then comes out with a claim--officially announced by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam--to the effect that Jordan is part of the greater Syria, adding that he will annex Jordan to Syrian territory with the force of arms.

The writer adds: A great tragedy has occurred in Lebanon. The Palestinians were exterminated. They were followed by the Muslims and, finally, by the rightists in an attempt to strike at all the armed forces which were stationed in Lebanon, including the Lebanese Army itself, so that the people of Afghanistan [as heard] would continue to go to their kness before Al-Asad.

In his article, Ahmad Zayn affirms that the whole world is now convinced that the principle of subjugation, or of murder, cannot continue forever. Furthermore, one can deceive people some of the time, but he cannot deceive them all of the time. The whole world now stands determined to save the Lebanese people from the humiliation and destruction which the Syrian Ba'thist forces are perpetrating under these pretexts. The world has been astounded to hear that Al-Asad has set 18 conditions for ending the fighting in Lebanon, and that Al-Asad has struck at the Lebanese force in its infancy so that it could not grow and become a dependable force, which would then create a justification for the exit of the Syrian Ba'th party from Lebanon. The presence of the Syrian forces in Lebanon will be guaranteed, as long as there will be no other force capable of taking control of the situation. Al-Asad's objective is to strike at any force before it can mature and before it can constitute a reason for Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Ahmad Zayn says in conclusion: However, the world is fully aware of this trick. It has decided to form international forces to take the place of the Syrian forces in Lebanon. The world has also decided to make these forces capable of bringing the situation under control.

Thus, Syria's excuse will be refuted. If this thing happens, God will have bestowed his grace on Lebanon, following a long period of anger. God will also have saved Lebanon from the harshest ordeal which it has experienced throughout its long history.

The newspaper MAY devotes its editorial to the same theme. It says: U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig yesterday returned to Washington following a tour which took him to the Middle East and Europe. However, and to this time, the guns have not fallen silent in Lebanon. Even worse, the situation has been aggravated seriously in the wake of 13 days of bloody battles and following 19 days of cease-fire agreements. However, all these agreements have been violated and all these promises have been broken to the sound of artillery fire, to the screeching noise of aircraft and missiles and the thud of tanks. This is the sound of the civil war which began 6 years ago--and no hope that this war will be ended yet looms on the horizon.

The newspaper MAY calls attention to the fact that Hafiz al-Asad took the opportunity of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's presence in the area to begin the battle of Zahlah. MAY elucidates that, at the beginning, the Americans believed that it was a plan masterminded under an agreement between Moscow and Damascus to cover an imminent Soviet intervention in Poland. However, this illusion was quickly dissipated and it transpired that Al-Asad was trying to emerge victorious from the Zahlah battle at any cost, so that the Syrian Army would become the sole force in control of Lebanon. The reason is that anyone who controls Lebanon will have it within his power to control the northern border of Israel and also the Palestinian resistance--and this objective is more important than Israel for Al-Asad.

The newspaper MAY notes that, at the beginning of his tour, Alexander Haig contented himself with just giving warnings and dropping hints to Syria so that the massacre would end. However, it seems that the United States has realized the seriousness underlying the Syrian-Soviet scheme to an extent that, in concluding his tour, Haig was compelled to admit that the situation was explosive and requires greater interest by the world. Haig also said that the practical solution at this time lies in internationalization in the sense of forming an international peacekeeping force to impose security on Lebanon to lay the groundwork for ousting the Syrians.

In concluding its article, the newspaper MAY expresses its belief that formation of a peacekeeping force will not be an easy thing to do, particularly since there is a thing called the Soviet veto at the UN Security Council.

PRESIDENT SAYS ARMY ABLE TO REACH ANY TARGET

JN141141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 14 Apr (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has asserted that Iraq clings to its rights. There is no power that can defeat Iraq, he added. The Iraqi people want a free and honorable life for themselves as well as for others. In a speech while presiding over a Cabinet meeting today, President Saddam Husayn said: The Iraqi Army is capable of advancing toward any axis in the battlefields and reaching any target. We will act accordingly when we believe that this is sound and correct, he added. President Saddam Husayn said: Nothing in Iraq's people, army or economy worries it. What is important is for Iraq to remain cherished and strong. The people's will is more important than any other. He called for continuing the construction process and shouldering responsibility with high spirits.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 306

JN141706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Apr (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces have killed 57 of the Iranian regime's forces and downed 1 enemy helicopter. This was stated in Communique No 306 issued here tonight by the Armed Forces General Command. The communique added that during the past 24 hours, the enemy also lost 2 field guns, 2 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 4 excavators, 1 observation post and 4 ammunition stockpiles. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 306 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in the operations sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. It was pounded by our forces and forced to flee, leaving behind 12 dead.
B. Our units pounded with various weapons enemy troop concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb region and forced the enemy to flee, killing 14. One excavator was also destroyed in the same region.
C. Our units pounded enemy troops and vehicles in the Meymak region opposite Sayf Sa'd, killing 11 and destroying 1 vehicle, 1 excavator and 1 observation post.
D. Two were killed and one ammunition stockpile was destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. Seven were killed in the Dezful region.
F. Five were killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
G. Our units used various weapons to pound enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing six and destroying two field guns, one vehicle, one rocket launcher, two excavators and three ammunition stockpiles. One helicopter was also downed in the same region.

Thus, overall known enemy losses total 57 dead, 2 field guns, 2 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 4 excavators, 1 observations post, 4 ammunition stockpiles and 1 helicopter.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 16 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles and two field guns were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 April 1981

AL-QASIM VIEWS ISRAELI CANAL PROJECT, LEBANON

JN141237 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Apr 81 p 17

[Interview conducted by AR-RA'Y correspondent Ahmad 'Isam 'Awdah with Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] During your last visit to Iraq was the Israeli project to build a canal between the Mediterranean and Dead Seas discussed between Jordan and Iraq in the context of an alternative project to build a canal between the Red and Dead Seas?

[Answer] Jordan has been following Israel's attempts to link the Mediterranean and Dead Seas right from the beginning. It has also been following all Israeli attempts to seize the sources of water and build settlements around them in the occupied Arab areas. This project, which would have its political, military and demographic impact on all the states in the area, is considered a blatant aggression against Jordan. Therefore, we have held intensive contacts with all the Arab countries and various international quarters to explain the serious repercussions of this project. Naturally, fraternal Iraq was among those contacted. The subject was also discussed in detail during the Iraqi foreign minister's last visit to Jordan. Furthermore, in response to a previous request by Jordan, the Arab foreign ministers, who met recently within the 75th session of the Arab League Council, also discussed the Israeli subject and adopted the necessary firm resolutions and recommendations.

The dangers of the Israeli project to Jordan are:

1. It would change the density of salt in the Dead Sea water as a result of this water being mixed with the less dense Mediterranean Sea water and thus cut potash production by 15 percent. It would also affect the biological and chemical composition of the Dead Sea water.

2. The resultant elevation in the level of the Dead Sea water--which, according to the Israeli reports, would be 17 meters in 20 years--would mean the submergence of Jordanian industries and agricultural lands in the southern Jordan Valley area and near Jericho as the level of the Dead Sea water continued to increase.

Political and military dangers:

Israel is being deceptive when it presents the project as an economic way to meet its energy needs. Building the canal through the Gaza sector confirms the Zionist enemy's intention to finally annex the sector. Furthermore, the building of any water barrier separating the occupied Arab territories from the rest of the Arab countries, or even inside the occupied Arab territories, confirms Israel's expansionist policy. Israel could also use the canal to serve its nuclear reactor in Demona, located in the Negev.

Press and news agency reports show that Israel intends to build several settlements and industrial zones along the projected canal to integrate thousands of immigrant Jews and thus increase the population, seize all the Arab lands in the Negev and create a demographic reality that would have an impact on the strategic geographic distribution of the populations in the countries of the region.

[Question] What is Jordan's position on the ideas being voiced about replacing the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon with Arab and international forces?

[Answer] The Jordanian position is primarily based on the exertion of every effort to save Lebanon and restore its unity, security and stability so that all our Lebanese brothers, regardless of their different inclinations and sects, would play their economic, technological and political role in serving Lebanon and the Arab nation.

We in Jordan respect the legitimate authority and its wishes. We believe that the solution of the Lebanese question rests with the Lebanese people who, if they resort to reason, logic and national and pan-Arab interests, would not then be in need of Arab deterrent or international forces. Good will among the different sides, and not the replacement or reinforcement of the deterrent forces, will save Lebanon.

[Question] How do you see the future of the Lebanese situation and its repercussions on the entire region in view of the escalation in armed clashes between the different sides and the continued Israeli attacks on south Lebanon?

[Answer] Lebanon, with all its territory and all its people, is very dear to Jordan. Therefore, we are grieved indeed by the deterioration of the situation there and the potential partition of the one country and the one people. In our opinion our Lebanese brothers have only one choise: to listen to reason and heed national and pan-Arab interests by starting a serious positive dialogue among the various conflicting parties in Lebanon to reach a national accord under the legitimate authority and away from all forms of outside pressure, thereby depriving the enemies of Lebanon of the opportunity for continuously bleeding the country and averting a catastrophe that would not be in the interest of any Lebanese or Arab but of the enemies of Lebanon and the Arab nation. If the different sides continue to hold to their extremist and intransigent selfish stands, catastrophe and tragedy will occur and will drag Lebanon into more bloodshed to the sole benefit to its enemies. Any progress made by the enemies of the Arab nation in Lebanon will impact on the rest of the Arab countries and weaken their ability to face the challenges and dangers threatening Arab destiny.

As for the Israeli aggression against south Lebanon and Lebanese territory, we find that Israel is inventing pretexts to justify its aggression, which is part of its philosophy of expansion and exploitation of disputes and troubles. The Israeli aggression against Lebanon has been continuing since 1968. Israel seeks to reach the Litani River and make the river its natural boundary to the north in addition to exploiting its water. Our Lebanese brothers must realize Israel's real aims, which do not serve any Lebanese party. Israel is pursuing an aggressive policy to serve its own interests at the expense of Lebanon.

[Question] Was the Lebanese issue discussed during Haig's visit to Amman?

[Answer] We presented to our guest, the visiting secretary, our position on the Lebanese issue and our viewpoints concerning the bloody events in Lebanon. We said that the only solution to the issue is to support and bring back the legitimate authority over all parts of Lebanon. We affirmed that Israel is the main quarter escalating the trouble in Lebanon through exploitation of the Lebanese situation because Israel is the only party with vested interest in the continuing bloodshed in hoping to achieve its expansionist aims in the Lebanese territory, reach the Litani and impose its hegemony over fresh Arab territory.

HAIG REPORTEDLY SAYS NO U.S. AID FOR ISRAELI CANAL

NC151337 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Amman 15 Apr (AFP)--The Reagan administration has promised not to finance an Israeli project to dig a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, well-informed Jordanian sources said here today. The sources thus contradicted some recent Israeli reports that the White House had agreed in principle to aid in the financing. The Jordanian sources said that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his visit here last week told King Husayn that the U.S. administration thinks the Israeli plan is likely to add to the "difficulties of the regional situation." Mr Haig reportedly said that the U.S. is fully conscious of the demographic, economic and geological implications of the canal. He also reportedly referred to the canal's aspects that allegedly violate international law.

JORDANIAN CHARGE RELEASED; STATEMENTS MADE

Front's Statement

JN142100 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Shtawrah, 14 Apr (SANA)--The intensive efforts that the Syrian Arab Republic has exerted have succeeded in obtaining the release of Jordanian Charge d'Affaires in Beirut Hisham al-Muhsayin, who was kidnapped and has been held prisoner in Lebanon since 6 February. Al-Muhaysin was released this afternoon and handed over to the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon.

Suhayl Hamadah, command member of the Lebanese national confrontation front and official in charge of the front's military wing, has held a press conference in which he read a statement. He said that the Lebanese national confrontation front has responded to the Syrian authorities' request to release Hisham al-Muhaysin after the front had detained him to have him account his actions against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution during the 10 years he served in Lebanon as charge d'affaires of the Jordanian regime. Following is the text of Hamadah's statement:

Hisham al-Muhaysin committed suspect activities on behalf of the agent regime in Jordan during a period of nearly 10 years. During this period, he distributed funds to the enemies of the revolution and Arab nation and carried out sabotage operations against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance.

We at the command of the Lebanese national confrontation front have been watching his sabotage acts and have compiled much information about him. It was necessary that we investigate the soundness of this information. It was also necessary that we take him to task as an agent of the treasonous regime in Jordan, particularly after it had been confirmed to us that the head of this treasonous and agent regime, the king of Jordan, is holding contacts with the Zionist enemy leaders to conspire against the Palestinian cause and the Arab people. During the interrogation, the soundness of this information was confirmed to us and we passed our just judgment on him, thus treating him as we do all those who conspire against the people and the homeland. The Syrian intensive efforts in search of Al-Muhaysin prevented us from carrying out the sentence against him. These efforts constituted psychological and emotional pressure on us.

After holding consultations among ourselves, we at the command of the Lebanese nationalist confrontation front decided to suspend the sentence and contact the Syrian authorities--the Arab Deterrent Forces. Our decision was taken in light of the high esteem we have for Syria's role of steadfastness and the role assumed by its militant leader Hafiz al-Asad in leading the Arab liberation movement.

Hisham al-Muhaysin told journalists upon being handed over to the Arab Deterrent Forces: I thank the brothers in the Lebanese national confrontation front for the good treatment I received after my abduction, particularly after they realized that I harbor all love and appreciation for the struggle and strugglers. I also extend thanks to Syria, citadel of steadfastness, which I have recently become aware has worked for my release.

Al-Muhaysin apologized for not answering journalists' questions saying: I apologize for not answering any question due to my psychological state.

Al-Muhaysin has been transferred to Damascus as a prelude to being handed over to his family.

Al-Muhaysin Statement

NC141714 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1650 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] We have just received a statement by the Jordanian charge d'affaires, Mr Hisham al-Muhaysin, to the national news agency correspondent in Marj 'Uyun of Al-Hirmil.

Mr al-Muhaysin said: I would like to say that I was treated well by the national confrontation front, to which I express my regards for this treatment and care. I must not forget to thank His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the officials in the Syrian Arab region who accorded their full attention to my safety and security. My profuse thanks to everyone who was involved in taking care of me. Their efforts were crowned with my release.

Thus, this statement is an apparent confirmation of the report relayed by REUTER about 2 hours ago concerning the release of Mr al-Muhaysin today.

CLASH AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN BEIRUT REPORTED

NC141822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] This evening a security source said that an exchange of fire took place in 'Ayn al-Muraysah, near the U.S. Embassy, between the internal security forces guarding the embassy and a gendarme force on the one hand and elements belonging to a local group on the other. The clash occurred when some people tried to take over a building belonging to the American University. According to preliminary reports some persons were wounded as a result of the clash, including an internal security soldier. The embassy building was hit by bullets.

VOL REPORTS CLASHES; UN REFUSED ENTRY INTO ZAHLAH

NC151007 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Syrian and Palestinian forces have directed incendiary rockets and tank fire on residential quarters and streets in Al-Hadath township, particularly in the As-Sayyiday, Saint Therese, Al-Hamra' and Radio Orient areas. Tension prevailed during the last 24 hours along the various axes in the capital and the southern suburb where the sound of firing and shells was heard until this morning.

Meanwhile, it has been observed that the Syrians and the Palestinians have been conducting intensive movements in the western sector, particularly along the Ash-Shiyah axis, where barricades are being reinforced and military men and military vehicles are brought in.

Cautious quiet prevails in Zahlah, where the Syrian forces are tightening up the supply blockade against the city and terrorizing the citizens and residential quarters with sniper fire. Nine Lebanese Red Cross vehicles entered Zahlah today, together with a team of the civil defense, to remove the debris of the (Al-Ashshi) building and to recover an estimated 12 remaining bodies.

The Syrian forces have prevented the entry into Zahlah of a UN delegation, led by UN coordinator for reconstruction affairs in Lebanon (Qbal Akhund), accompanying Director General of Social Developments (Mahdi Sadiq). (Akhund) has been assigned by UN Secretary General Waldheim to report on the situation in Zahlah.

AL-WAZZAN, FRENCH ENVOY MEET, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC150727 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] At 1900 yesterday Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with French ambassador to Lebanon Louis Delamare, who acquainted the prime minister with the outcome of the talks held in Paris between French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet and French ambassadors to several states in the area.

Later, the French ambassador said: The meeting with the French foreign minister was not confined to the situation in Lebanon but also dealt with the Lebanese question in general. The French stand was clarified and specified as a result of the meeting. As you know, when we met here last time, you asked me about matters having French-U.S. characteristics. Now you can sense that all that was fabricated, but the consequences could have been serious.

On his assessment of the French efforts following his contacts with the Lebanese officials, he said: We are now holding consultations with the Security Council. Many wrong things were said or exaggerated in relation to this subject. I would not like to further discuss this subject so as not to impede the atmosphere. We hope that what we can do will lead to the restoration of peace.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: All I can say now is that the ambassador has acquainted me with the French move and its motives. The ambassador clarified some questions we raised with regard to the move and its objectives.

'FREE LEBANON' BANS WHEAT, OIL EXPORTS TO LEBANON

NC140918 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Economic Committee in free Lebanon has issued the following statement:

1. Effective immediately and until further notice, the export of wheat from free Lebanon to occupied Lebanon is banned, in view of the dire need which exists here for this commodity.
2. Israel has rationed the quantities of oil and fat exported to free Lebanon. Israel is now delivering only limited quantities, just adequate for local consumption. Therefore, effective immediately and until further notice, merchants are banned from exporting these commodities to occupied Lebanon.
3. Checkpoints are hereby assigned with the task of overseeing implementation of this decision. Commodities will be confiscated from defaulters and will be sold in favor of the military fund. Furthermore, appropriate disciplinary measures will be taken against defaulters.

BEGIN REITERATES OBJECTION TO SAUDI ARMS DEAL

TA150621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] U.S. Senator Howard Baker says the issue of the supply of U.S. AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia is still open. Speaking last night to reporter David Essing after a meeting with Prime Minister Begin, Baker noted that the Senate in any case was not an arm of the U.S. administration. He was to learn about the situation. Prime Minister Begin reiterated his strong opposition to the supply of sophisticated equipment to the Saudis, first relating to the overall strategic argument:

[Begin recording] [Begin] Saudi Arabia, with the weapons, they will not fight Soviet expansionism. They have their own internal problems. We have already the proof through the Iranian example that the most sophisticated weapons do not solve internal problems and do not assure a shaky regime. Therefore, this is the answer. [sentence as heard] I don't think it will serve the interests of the Free World. This is my opinion. I am a free man and I am entitled to express it. I don't think it will serve the Free World from what you call the global point of view. Taking into consideration the smallness of our country and the military towns built by Saudi Arabia, especially the great military base at Tabuq, which is so close to Elat, and if they have those AWACS planes, for instance, we shall be transparent, they will know everything about our country. And, also, the range of the F-15 will be prolonged up to Tel Aviv. I think that our worries are serious and logical--the reasons I gave them to the senators now. The decision is up to them. [end recording]

SHAMIR BRIEFS COMMITTEE ON TALKS WITH HAIG

TA141235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning met with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. The main points of that conversation were the talks he held last week with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Lebanese events. Here is our Knesset correspondent, Arye Golan:

We did not discuss the details of the autonomy negotiations with the U.S. secretary of state, Minister Shamir said, but there is an understanding in principle between Israel and the United States that it is a question of autonomy and not of a sovereign state for the Palestinians. And, on another issue, Israel has expressed its vigorous opposition to the supply of sophisticated weapons from the United States to Saudi Arabia, also in the talks with Haig. The foreign minister, in reply to a question, confirmed that the United States was now reassessing Syria's role in the area. Once, Shamir said, the U.S. administration assessed Syria as a moderating factor but this assessment is now being reexamined in view of the fact that there are about 10,000 Soviet advisers in Syria today

During the meeting, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Moshe Arens, condemned statements made in Israel that what was happening in Zahlah had no connection with Israel. We cannot stand aside, Professor Arens said: the Syrians are attacking and shelling population centers, things the world has not seen since the end of World War II. Arens, in this context, recalled remarks by Chamberlain in 1938 that the British would not fight for Czechoslovakia when they did not even know its precise location on the map.

MK Aba Eban, Alignment, warned against ending the period of calm in Israel's foreign policy: the differences of opinion between us and the Americans and between us and the Egyptians about the Camp David agreements will reawaken, Aba Eban warned.

BEGIN PROMISES NO INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

TA151013 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 15 Apr 81 p 24

["Outlook" page report: "The Israeli Government Has Promised No Intervention"]

[Text] In messages sent to Washington from Jerusalem, Prime Minister Menahem Begin promised the U.S. Government that Israel will not intervene in events in Lebanon if the Americans ensure that the Syrians are removed.

According to reports reaching Jerusalem it appears the U.S. concept of the Syrian forces in Lebanon has radically changed in recent weeks. Earlier the Americans had seen the Syrians in Lebanon as a positive element. Washington now thinks the Syrians are a hostile element. Washington circles express doubt about Begin's promise. They ask if Begin could withstand the pressures inside his government which demand an IDF operation in Lebanon.

MILITARY SOURCES ASSESS LEBANESE SITUATION

TA141637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Israel is giving equipment and means to the Christian forces in northern Lebanon. This has been disclosed by senior sources in Israel. At the same time it seems that it was the Christians who had initiated the recent clashes with the Syrians. Military correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports:

[Begin recording] Since the fighting in Zahlah broke out the Syrians have concentrated large forces around the town. The Syrians added five additional commando battalions, an armored battalion and a rocket launching battalion to the two commando battalions and the armored batallion that had been stationed there regularly. The five commando battalions were transferred to the Zahlah region from the Syrian city of Aleppo, where they were active against the Muslim Brotherhood underground. Nevertheless, military elements in Israel continue to assess that the tension in Zahlah will subside in a relatively short time. What, in fact, led to the outbreak of fighting in Zahlah? It appears that the incidents indeed began with the bypass road the Christians paved around the town. The Syrians viewed the paving of the road as a challenge to their status in the Al-Biqa' region and perhaps as a sign of warning. They kidnapped the Phalangist official responsible for the region. This official is still missing.

On 1 April, about 2 weeks ago, the Christians reacted by attacking Syrian forces. They destroyed the Syrian tanks on the bridge over the (Baraduni) River near the town. The Syrians reacted with heavy artillery shelling. Military elements assess that the Christians knew that the paving of the road would trigger a large-scale Syrian reaction. The assessment is that the Christians had initiatied the flareup in order to take advantage of the change in the U.S.administration's position and in the European public opinion regarding their affairs. All this came against the background of U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit in the Middle East. An interim review of the situation indicates that at least in the information campaign sphere the Christians have attained their goal.

As for an interim review of the situation regarding the casualties in the fighting, the Christians, especially the Christian civilians, have sustained heavy casualties: more than 100 people were killed. The Syrians, too, have suffered heavy casualties: about 60 were killed and 150 were wounded. In the course of the battles they lost 16 to 17 tanks and several BNP armored personnel carriers. Also, military elements in Israel estimate that despite the Syrian declarations there is no Soviet involvement in events in the Zahlah area. [end recording]

TZIPORI MEETS WITH UNIFIL COMMANDER 14 APR

TA141647 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori accepts some of UNIFIL Commander Callaghan's claims regarding the relations between the UN force and Major Haddad's soldiers. Tzipori and Callaghan met in Tel Aviv this afternoon. At the end of the meeting our military correspondent [Sha'ul Stav] talked with the deputy defense minister:

[Begin recording] [Tzipori] I think it is impossible that UNIFIL soldiers will be shot at. It is impossible that UNIFIL soldiers will be treated in any manner other than with politeness and courtesy. These are international forces that carry out a mission entrusted to them by the United Nations. In some way, without damaging Israel's interests, we should find a way for a fair dialogue with them.

[Stav] In light of events in northern and central Lebanon, where the Lebanese Government is unable to control the situation and shows no strength or power, has General Callaghan perhaps changed his views regarding the role the Lebanese Government should play in southern Lebanon?

[Tzipori] General Callaghan is a general with a well-defined task entrusted him by the United Nations--a task which begins south of the Litani River; and he, with his personal honesty, concentrates his attention on that area under his responsibility. It seems to me he is not trying to handle affairs throughout Lebanon, nor other such places. He restricts himself to the problems he faces in the sector under his control.

[Stav] However, does he not draw conclusions from the prevailing situation?

[Tzipori] It can be assumed that he draws his own conclusions. [end recording]

PERES VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR PEACE WITH ARABS

TA111703 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 11 Apr--It is very possible that the prospect of peace with the Arab world--without jeopardizing Israeli security--has now been created, and it will be a sin if we do not examine this possibility very seriously. This was stated by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who was speaking at a national meeting of the ALEF [Hebrew acronym for Citizens for Peres] organization, which is working for the formation of an Alignment government headed by Peres.

Mr Peres said he had learned of the prospect of peace in talks he held recently with Arab figures. He stressed that a wise and restrained policy, marked by initiative and imagination, had a chance to attain that peace.

He said he was concerned about the possibility that at the initiative of the Reagan administration a Middle East league would be organized without Israel, and which would ultimately be against Israel. While it is true that the U.S. administration is interested in the interbloc confrontation and in the Soviets being pushed out of the region, the Arabs are more interested in the conflict with Israel and they are liable to exploit the advantage of the new organization against Israel.

Peres said he is also apprehensive about what he termed "a collapse of the Camp David agreement."

Noting that in April 1982 Israel will no longer have the Sinai, Peres said that if a crisis develops over the autonomy issue, Israel could expect very difficult relations with Egypt along with heavy international pressure. In this connection Mr Peres reiterated that there is a prospect of peace and that Israel needs a leadership capable of striving in that direction.

LIKUD CONTINUES TO REGAIN POPULAR SUPPORT

TA140905 Jerusalem POST in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[By political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv--With the elections almost three months away, Labor remains the strongest single party but the swing to the Likud continues, according to the Jerusalem POST poll, conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre.

The poll, completed a week ago, of 1,237 persons showed that support for Moshe Dayan's list appears to be dwindling, with voters shifting back to the two main blocks and the NRP [National Religious Party].

The number of undecided voters has decreased, and apparently the Likud is luring back its old supporters. In January 25.5 percent of those polled said they could not decide for whom to vote, 7.4 percent said they wouldn't vote, and 3.4 percent wouldn't say for whom they would vote. But in this month's poll, only 21.3 percent were undecided, 6.5 percent said they wouldn't vote and 3.7 percent declined to reveal their preference.

Number of Knesset seats that each party would win:

Party	April	March
Likud	35	33
Labor	46	45
NRP	10	9
Agudat Yisra'el Bloc	5	5
Dayan's List	4	9
Shinuy	1	1
Tehiya	4	3
Citizens' Rights Movement [Aloni]	3	2
Others	12	12

The demographic profiles of the Labor and Likud voters remain as distinct as ever. Among Likud supporters are many more voters of lower status in education, occupation and income than among the Labor supporters. The Likud also finds stronger backing among the oriental communities and the religious.

Supporters of the Dayan list are drawn from the wealthier and higher educated segments of the populations.

INCREASED WEST BANK SETTLEMENT ACTIVITY REPORTED

TA142033 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Large-scale preparations are going on these days in three new settlements that the government has already approved. Work in an additional three settlements that have also been approved is being delayed due to appeals submitted needs.

On the whole the government has approved the establishment of seven new settlements and the finance minister has allocated to them a special budget of 150 million shekels. Large-sacle work of expanding existing settlements is underway.

Correspondent Yig'al Goren was in Judaea and Samaria today:

[Begin videotape] The race against time is continuing throughout Judaea and Samaria. Election day, 30 June, is now the target date and the objective of all activities proceeding in Judaea and Samaria over the last few weeks is to make as much progress as possible before election day. One goal is that of expanding and strengthening the settlements that have been set up in recent years. Here in Shilo, for example, large-scale work intended to prepare the permanent settlement is proceeding. This area has been seized recently and 50 permament houses which follow the build-your-own-house system will go up here. The building will naturally not end before the election but the objective is to at least begin the building before the end of June. At the same time, work aimed at expanding the temporary settlement is carried out here so that more families can be absorbed at the beginning of the summer. Together with expanding the existing settlements specially accelerated work is being performed to establish new settlements. This follows the decision to set up another seven settlements before the election.

The first houses have already been brought here, to Mikhmash, on the Alon road, about 15 km east of Ramallah. The intention is to build a Gush Emunim's communal settlement here that will include 40 families at the first stage. The settlers in Mikhmash will not work in agriculture since the lands around it belong to Arabs. Therefore, settlement elements are looking for a solution of employment in industry. It is intended to populate the new settlement in about 2 months.

However, the plan to set up seven new settlements before the election is being delayed these days. The reason for this is appeals submitted by Arab landowners against the expropriation of their lands in three different places in Judaea and Samaria. Here, in the Tarqumiyah region in Judaea, the survey of area slated for the Mizpe Guvrin settlement has continued this week. However, on the borders of the seized area, as well as inside it, there are plots cultivated by local Arabs who have submitted appeals to the High Court of Justice and to the military appeals committees against the seizure of their lands. The appeals are being heard now and according to settlement elements the establishment of three of the seven settlements will not be possible in the time left before the election. In any event, development work is underway in most other sites throughout Judaea and Samaria and this time without any special budgetary problems. Last month the finance minister allocated a special sum of 150 million shekels for the purpose of establishing the new settlements and expanding the existing ones before the election: together with the Jewish Agency Settlement Department's budget for Judaea and Samaria this year, a budget of about 350 million shekels. The total investment in Judaea and Samaria during this fiscal year amounts to 500 million shekels. This budget does not include the budget of the other ministries which also reaches hundreds of millions of shekels. [end videotape]

SYRIA INVOLVED IN TRAINING GLIDER TERRORISTS

TA131628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Syria was directly involved in training the terrorists who attempted to infiltrate into Israel aboard gliders and balloons. Soviet military experts may also have assisted in their training. This has emerged from the interrogation of the two terrorists who were captured a few weeks ago when they penetrated into Israel aboard gliders. Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the Syrians assigned terrorists from the PFLP to a special base south of Homs. The Syrians provided glider instructors and offered technical and intelligence assistance. During the course, Soviet military advisers visited the terrorist base. The two glider pilots who were captured several weeks ago are not Palestinians; one is Turkish and the other Syrian. The terrorist who was killed aboard a balloon last year was also Syrian.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ON EDUCATION, MINORITIES

LD120916 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution met last evening with the delegations of the Arab and world student organizations, federations and unions which joined the students of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in their celebration of the fifth anniversary of the 7 April students' uprising. The commander greeted the delegations of students and teachers and expounded on some of the topics dealt with at the Ar Unis University debate on the democratization of education, nationalities and minorities.

Education in the world today, he said, is compulsory, and the curricula are drawn up by the governments ruling the world. The societies from which governments spring take the necessary steps to insure the continuation of their rule. A government in a capitalist society takes steps to insure its continued domination and exploitation for as long as possible. The same applies to other governments.

The brother commander affirmed that the curricula being taught at present throughout the world, though differing from one country to another, are alike in that they are all drawn up by the government ruling the society. This, he affirmed, is contrary to freedom. The "Green Book" is intended to be a guideline for people on how to rid themselves of domination and create a free, happy world, he said. The solution lies in giving everyone the freedom to learn whatever he wants in the manner that suits him, he added.

The commander gave a number of examples. He said that the entire Christian world is ignorant about Islam, because the Christian governments do not want people to learn the truth about it. The same, he added, applies to the majority of traditional Muslims, who consider the Christians as atheists, which is incorrect. This is because of anti-Christian teaching. This has led to catastrophes and tragedies, of which a prime example is the wars of the crusades. So that these catastrophes and tragedies do not happen again, he said, freedom must triumph and man must learn the truth in the manner best suited to him and as it is.

The brother commander pointed out that man must acquire knowledge so that he can practice freedom. The present curricula in the world do not enable man to acquire knowledge; consequently, man cannot be free or happy, he said. The jamahiri society abolishes governments and vests authority in the popular conferences and committees; thus there is no reason to keep any knowledge from the masses, as governments do now, he affirmed.

Speaking of the technological curricula, the brother commander said that this is a matter special to the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, because of its need for technology to solve its problems. We will implement the provisions of the "Green Book" in this regard.

On nationalism and minorities, the brother commander said that minorities today are the cause of many headaches for the world, and world wars stem from such a problem. Wars might take place in the future because of the problem of minorities, he said, and this proves that history is affected by the concept of nationalism more than by any other factor. The Green Book provides a solution which would end the headache sweeping the world: Nobody has the right to dominate someone else, regardless of the reason, and no nationality has the right to dominate another. Likewise, independent nations have no right to crush their minorities.

He pointed out this should not rule out the existence of minorities within nations, because minorities are the byproduct of social interaction. Some of the present nations might become minorities in the future, he added.

The brother commander said that there are two kinds of minorities. First there are the minorities without a homeland or a nation, such as the Gypsies. They exist in a number of European countries but so far have no fixed homeland or nation to bring them together. However, it is not justified to crush them just because they are a minority and have no homeland or nation.

The solution to the political and economic problems of the minorities, he said, lies in the creation of a jamahiri society where everyone belongs to a popular conference, regardless of whether he belongs to a majority or minority group, and where there are no elections or representation. The popular committees are elected on the basis of administrative capability, he said, and in a jamahiri society the land belongs to all, the house belongs to its occupant and there are no servants but partners, and only those who produce have the right to consume. It does not matter at all whether one is a member of a minority or a majority.

Socially, nobody has the right to prevent a minority from speaking its own language if it has one, he said, and it should practice its culture, traditions and ethics. It is unfair to interfere in such matters, he affirmed.

The second kind of minority, he pointed out, consists those with a homeland and a nation but who at present live within another nation. The Kurds in the Near East, for example, cause headaches and wars, revolutions and rebellions all the time. They also cause disobedience and work both covertly and openly. This is because they live in a number of the countries of the area. The same applies to the Armenians. The solution lies in the repatriation of these minorities to their original homelands and in their reunification. Unless this solution is applied, he said, the headache will continue and peace will never be realized.

The brother commander said that the realistic order of classification as far as mankind is concerned is: man, family, tribe, nation and world. Just as no individual can dissolve into another, no nation can dissolve into another, he said. Adding that attempts had been made at one time to unite two nations on the basis of religious factors but that such a union did not last and secession took place. He cited as an example attempts to unite the Arab, Persian and Turkish nations. He also cited several attempts in Europe.

The brother commander said that all the conflicts in the world today are based on nationalism. The celebrations of independence anniversaries, he said, are celebrations of the independence of one nationality from the domination of another. It is impossible to create one state in the world, as some believe, but it is possible to create a jamahiri world in which governments, parties, classes, sects and armies disappear.

In conclusion, the brother commander pointed out that some nationalities continue to dominate others in the world today. This demands an overall struggle by the masses and the staging of a popular revolution for which the ground should be paved by means of a cultural revolution. The commander thanked the professors and students of the Madrid Independent University and the other delegations attending the celebrations of the students' revolution.

MAURITANIA

BNEIJARA RETURNS FROM LIBYA, MAKES STATEMENT

AB141158 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Sidi Ahmed Bneijara, returned to Nouakchott early yesterday evening following a visit of a few days to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of His Excellency Mr Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi, of the General People's Committee.

The prime minister was met on arrival at the airport in Nouakchott by Mr Baham Ould Mohamed Laghdaf, the minister of interior, who acted for the prime minister during his absence; the governor of Nouakchott District; and the civilian staff of the prime minister's office. After inspecting an honor guard mounted by a detachment of the national army, head of government Bneijara greeted the members of government and several dignitaries--members of the Libyan-Mauritian Arab Fraternity Bureau in Nouakchott--who came to welcome him at the airport. The following is what the prime minister said on his trip to Libya:

[Begin recording] I would like to seize this opportunity to speak about the trip I have just made to brotherly Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of Brother Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi, the secretary of the General People's Committee. During my stay in that brotherly country I had the opportunity to brief the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution on the situation in Mauritania following Morocco's act of aggresion against our country on 16 March. It also gave me the opportunity to have more detailed discussions on these problems and to convey to him fraternal and peaceful greetings from his brother, Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. It was also an opportunity for the leader of the 1 September Revolution to reaffirm the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's absolute and permanent support for the people of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in their fight against the Moroccan expansionist policy.

On the other hand, this visit gave the ministers who accompanied me the opportunity to have full and detailed discussions on cooperation between the two fraternal countries. They examined the many projects between the two countries and made positive decisions on them. It is with a spirit of brotherhood that the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah has accepted the new projects elaborated by the ministers in all fields--roads, telecommunications, economy, education, etc. This visit will constitute a decisive turning point in cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my fraternal gratitude to Brother Jadalla 'Aziz al-Talhi for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded my delegation and myself and the atmosphere of fraternity that prevailed throughout my visit to the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. [end recording]

ZAMEL ASSESSES CHANCE OF MERGER WITH SAHARANS

AB141219 Paris AFP in French 0817 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Apr (AFP)--In an exclusive interview with the African daily LE CONTINENT, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs Mohamed Ould Zamel did not rule out a possible merger of his country and an independent Saharan state into a federation.

In this interview, granted before Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's call for a merger of Mauritania and the Saharan Arab Republic, the minister answered a question concerning whether a federation between Mauritania and an independent Saharan state can be envisaged for the future by refusing to discuss this specific case. However, he said that any merger should take place within the overall context of African unity, which we all hope for. Attempts to achieve unions of this type have already been experienced by some of our immediate neighbors; if objective conditions were created and if the desire was commonly shared, we could find a kind of cooperation between states. Relations which would exist between a Saharan state and Mauritania would be in the same form as that existing between any two African states. Of course, if objective reasons for the formation of a federation between Mauritania and this Saharan state exist there is no reason why it should not be created, Mr Ould Zamel added.

If, instead of a Saharan state, it was Mali or Senegal, the conclusion would be the same, the minister said.

BENIN

KEREKOU MAKES STATEMENT PRIOR TO LAGOS TRIP

AB141315 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, left Cotonou this morning for Lagos on a 2-day official visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Shortly before his departure, President Kerekou made a brief statement to newsmen. In the statement, he explained the purpose of his trip, which takes place at a time when press reports have launched a mendacious campaign aimed at jeopardizing the excellent relations of cooperation and neighborliness existing between our two countries:

[Begin recording] Before the departure of the delegation of our party and revolutionary state for Lagos, Nigeria, on an official visit, I find it necessary to clarify some points for the militants of the Beninese democratic revolution.

As a matter of fact, everyone is aware that for the past few months, a large-scale campaign has been going on in order to intoxicate opinion in Benin and Nigeria. This campaign, which is exceptionally violent and unprecedented, was launched against our country, the People's Republic of Benin, by certain press agencies in the pay of financial powers. The campaign is aimed at casting a shadow on cooperation between Benin and Nigeria and ending the strong ties of neighborliness, brotherhood, friendship and solidarity existing between the people of Nigeria and Benin, the age-old ties based on common history, traditions, reason and common sense. Comrade journalists, you must now understand why the authorities of both countries have not paid the least attention to the odious campaign marked by lies, suspicion and denigration. This campaign was rudely launched in our subregion and amplified at the international level by the reactionary press whose Machiavellian intention is to create conditions favorable to sowing doubt and confusion by pitting the people of Benin and Nigeria as well as their respective leaders against each other. It was also intended to destabilize the Beninese and Nigerian regimes in order to reconquer our two countries.

But this vain, sordid attempt to divide the Nigerian and Beninese people has been successfully foiled. And once again, all these disparagers have been put to shame through the charters of the OAU and ECOWAS. Despite the clarifications made, certain informed observers and some press agencies want to guess the reasons for our present official friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Therefore, we say to everyone that our visit comes within the framework of the excellent relations of neighborliness and fraternity which our people and our revolutionary state maintain with the people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It also falls within the context of friendly relations of solidarity and cooperation [words indistinct] to consolidate harmoniously between our two countries in the political and economic fields as well as the sociocultural sector. This is because our country, the People's Revolutionary Republic of Benin, has always affirmed its desire, its determination and its entire readiness to establish, to consolidate and to develop close links, good-neighbor relations, friendship and solidarity with all countries of the world, especially in Africa and above all with those who share the same borders.

Our country's major desire is for good understanding, good will and permanent discussions between the top officials of the two neighboring countries. We are also visiting Lagos within the framework of periodic exchange of views with our brother and friend, President Shehu Shagari.

During this visit, we will together seek ways and means of developing and strengthening the excellent relations already existing between our countries and our two peoples. Great importance is attached to the discussions we will hold with our Nigerian brothers and sisters because during the present visit, we will have the occasion to talk about the cooperation existing between our two countries with His Excellency President Shehu Shagari. This bilateral cooperation is developing in all fields and at all levels.

As a matter of fact, during the last meeting of the Benin-Nigeria joint commission held in Cotonou from 24 to 26 November 1980, the participants noted with satisfaction the progress made in the two joint projects, namely the [name indistinct] cement project and the (Fanel) sugar project.

Finally, the Lagos meeting with President Shehu Shagari will permit us to examine the situations in our respective countries, in Africa and the world. In our opinion, on the eve of the ECOWAS meeting in Freetown and the OAU summit in Nairobi, it is important to discuss with President Shagari the current problems and situations which have not yet been solved. Journalists, that is a brief account of the aims of the official visit to Lagos of an important delegation of our revolutionary party and state which I will head. [end recording]

GHANA

TUC SECRETARY GENERAL APPEALS FOR WORKER VIGILANCE

AB150828 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the Trades Union Congress [TUC], Alhaji Issifu, said the congress has invested 100,000 cedis in cooperative movements on behalf of workers. It hopes to increase the amount in the near future.

Addressing an emergency meeting at the district council of labor at Ho, Alhaji Issifu reminded workers of the roles they are expected to play in the new distribution system. He appealed to those who will be appointed to serve on the distribution committees to ensure that the goods get to the workers. Alhaji Issifu said the availability of goods at all times will depend on the vigilance and pressure from the TUC on the government. He also expressed his sympathy to the five workers who were assaulted by the police in a recent peaceful demonstration at Ho supporting the TUC's strike threat. He said a formal protest against the incident has been launched with the minister of the interior with copies to the president and the inspector general of police.

LIBERIA

RADIO, TV EXCHANGE DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH USSR

AB101946 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Russian ambassador to Liberia, Mr Anatoliy Ulanov, today called on the director general of the Liberia Broadcasting System, Dr (Peter Nyakow), at the ELBC main office in Peaceville. The two men discussed final preparations towards the signing of an agreement on exchange and cooperation in the fields of radio and television broadcasting between the Liberia Broadcasting System and the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Under the agreement, which is expected to be signed soon in Monrovia, the two parties will exchange radio and television material devoted to major events in Liberia and the Soviet Union. According to Dr (Nyakow), negotiations are underway for the signing of similar agreements with Liberia's neighbors, the Ivory Coast, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

NIGERIA

INCREASED COOPERATION WITH BENIN PLEDGED

AB150826 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Nigeria has pledged to continue to strengthen and expand all areas of cooperation with Benin Republic. President Shehu Shagari said at a state banquet last night in honor of the visiting Beninese leader that the two countries should not allow themselves to be drawn into disputes over trivial issues. If such disputes arose, however, they should be resolved amicably. The two countries have pointed out measures to sustained understanding between them in the spirit of African unity.

President Kerekou, who arrived 3 days ago, leaves for home today. Recently, there were reports that parts of this country had been occupied by Beninese troops. This was denied by the Beninese Embassy in Nigeria and attributed to mischief by imperialists.

KANO OFFICIAL EXPLAINS BOYCOTT OF SHAGARI ARRIVAL

AB141829 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Kano State Government has explained why it will boycott airport reception for President Shehu Shagari when he arrives tomorrow to commission the Fiat truck assembly plant. Addressing newsmen in his office today, the governor's representative [name indistinct] said the president had [words indistinct] a request to postpone the visit until Governor Muhamed Abubakar Rimi returned from his oversea tour. Also he said a letter to the government by the state branch of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) gave the impression that Alhaji Shehu Shagari would be in Kano as a guest of the NPN and not on official visit. Since the branch had indicated that it was making arrangements to welcome the president [name indistinct] said that since the federal government had refused to put off the visit until Governor Rimi returned in addition to the president's decision not to accept any protocol from the state government, the government and the legislature had decided not to have anything to do with his visit.

Earlier, the state branch of the NPN said President Shehu Shagari would receive a rousing welcome when he arrives at the airport. Reacting to the decision by the government not to participate in the airport reception, the acting chairman of the branch, Alhaji (?Mansam Tutorki), said that as the nation's chief executive Alhaji Shehu deserved more than an airport ceremony. After commissioning the first truck assembly plant tomorrow, President Shagari will [words indistinct] later in the day to return to Kano the following day and proceed to Katsina where he will lay the foundation stone for the rolling mill there. He returns to the federal capital the next day.

KANO TRIBUNAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED

AB151023 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The president has assured that everything possible would be done to implement the recommendations embodied in the reports of the Kano disturbances tribunal submitted yesterday. He expressed admiration for the dispatch with which the tribunal, set up in January this year, carried out its assignments.

The five-man panel, headed by Mr Justice Anthony Aniagolu, looked into the causes of the religious upheaval in Kano last year.

PLATEAU STATE GOVERNMENT TO COOPERATE WITH USSR

AB140904 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Plateau State Government has reaffirmed its determination to cooperate with the Soviet Union in all fields of development. The deputy governor, Alhaji Mohammadu Damlade Yakubu, restated this while exchanging views with the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Vladimir Snegyrev. Mr Snegyrev said his government is determined to fulfill its obligations in Nigeria to strengthen the cordial relations between the two countries.

SHAGARI APPROVES SPECIAL FORCE TO COMBAT PIRACY

AB150859 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Lagos, 14 Apr (AFP)--The Nigerian president, Mr Shehu Shagari, has given his approval for the formation of a special force charged with combatting piracy and patrolling Nigeria's coastal regions, according to the Nigerian daily NATIONAL CONCORD (independent).

According to the newspaper, this force will be headed by the chief of staff of defense and will be made up of elements of the army, navy, police and customs.

The association of ship captains and sailors in Europe had threatened, at the beginning of the year, to boycott Nigerian territorial waters, which are considered a high-risk area by large boats, because of the activity of pirates.

SENEGAL

DIOUF EXPECTED TO AID MOROCCO-MAURITANIA TIES

AB131739 Paris AFP in French 1442 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Dakar, 13 April (AFP)--In a commentary signed by its director general, the Dakar daily newspaper, LE SOLEIL (a government affiliated paper), considers that Mr Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, is likely to contribute towards the rapprochement of Morocco and Mauritania, which have broken diplomatic relations.

Commenting on the recent working visit to Senegal by the Mauritanian head of state, the newspaper stresses that President Abdou Diouf inspires the trust of Mauritanians and the friendship of Moroccans, adding that it is quite evident that it is the intention of the new Senegalese head of state to help harmonize relations between Morocco and Mauritania and that he will take the initiative as soon as the circumstances seem appropriate and favorable to him.

In fact, the excellent relations existing between Senegal and both countries can be profitably used in helping to thaw a situation which has been dangerously inflamed these past weeks, the paper writes. It considers that Senegal is in a better position to reconcile the two separated brothers, apart from the OAU and the United Nations, whose resolutions have remained dead leters until now.

TOGO

EYADEMA SENDS MESSAGE TO CHAD'S GOUKOUNI

AB150831 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] President Eyadema has sent a congratulatory message to Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional Union Government (GUNT) in Chad, on the occasion of their national day celebrations. In his message, President Eyadema stated that Togo will not retreat in the face of any obstacle in its effort to find peace restored in Chad. He expressed the desire to see the friendly ties between their two countries strengthened.

EYADEMA CONFERS WITH FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER

AB150840 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Cooperation between Togo and France was at the center of discussions between the president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, and Mr Martin Kirsch, adviser to the French president on African affairs. He was received in audience by the president at his palace yesterday morning. The two men examined a number of problems of particular importance to the two countries.

In a statement to the press, the French presidential adviser on African affairs said President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has a high regard for President Eyadema and that the ties linking France and Togo are very close. He expressed his country's gratitude to President Eyadema for the role he is taking in finding a solution to the Chad problem. He also recalled the recent reconciliation of Ghana and the Ivory Coast which became possible through the efforts of the Togolese head of state.

Mr Martin Kirsch, who is on a familiarization tour of Francophone African countries, has already visited Abidjan and Bangui. He will also visit Niger.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS RECEPTION — The president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, yesterday received in audience the new Egyptian ambassador and the departing ambassador of France. Mr Hasan (Suleymane) presented his letters of credence as Egypt's ambassador to Togo while Mr Bertrand Desmazieres came to bid the president farewell after serving as the French ambassador to Togo for 3 years. [Excerpts] [Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 8 Apr 81 AB]

NAMIBIA

SWAPO CONDEMNS U.S. EFFORTS TO BLOCK INDEPENDENCE

LD141152 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 14 Apr 81 EA

[Text] The South-West African People's Organization has vigorously condemned U.S. attempts to block Namibia's independence. In a communique published in Luanda yesterday by JORNAL DE ANGOLA, SWAPO reaffirmed its acceptance of the UN plan on Namibia which called for free elections in the territory. The elections would be supervised by the United Nations. The Namibian people's vanguard observed in its communique that U.S. collaboration with the Pretoria regime would only serve to prolong Namibia's illegal occupation by South Africa.

We recall that the U.S. envoy to the UN, Mrs Jane Kirkpatrick, recently said the UN plan contained points which, according to her, would make its implementation difficult. However, Mrs Kirkpatrick did not specify the points which she alleged would be difficult to implement.

SOUTH AFRICA

CROCKER ARRIVES, MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD150956 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The American assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, Dr Crocker, has arrived in South Africa and today will be meeting the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha. Dr Crocker, on a tour of 10 African countries, told newsmen on his arrival that he was pleased to be in South Africa because South Africa was an important part of the discussions for which he had come to Africa. Dr Crocker said he had had revealing and useful discussions with other governments in Africa and he was looking forward to his meeting with Mr Botha. So far, he said, he had encountered a strong desire for peace in southern Africa.

15 Apr Meeting

LD151226 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, and members of his department held talks in Pretoria this morning with President Ronald Reagan's adviser on Africa, Dr Chester Crocker. South African officials at the talks included the director general of foreign affairs, Dr Brand Fourie; the minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan; and the South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Adriaan Eksteen. United States Ambassador to South Africa Mr Bill Edmondson accompanied Dr Crocker.

On arrival at the Waterkloof airbase near Pretoria last night, Dr Crocker said he considered South africa an important party in the initiative by the United States in southern Africa, especially as far as South-West Africa/Namibia, was concerned. He indicated that he had the outline of a plan which he believed could end the deadlock on the territory's independence. Dr Crocker is to report back to President Reagan after his 10-nation African tour.

At a news conference in the Swaziland capital, Mbabane, yesterday, Dr Crocker said he had seen little enthusiasm during his African trip so far in favor of economic sanctions agains South Africa. Speaking after talks with the Swazi prime minister, Prince Mabandla, Dr Crocker said he thought this attitude prevailed because many countries in this region would be directly affected by sanctions against South Africa. Prince Mabandla said his government hoped for a peaceful solution in South-West Africa and not one achieved through the barrel of a gun.

SWAZILAND

PRIME MINISTER PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE WITH PRETORIA

LD141600 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The prime minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla, says sanctions against South Africa would not only harm neighboring countries but would be disastrous for black people in South Africa. Prince Mabandla said in Mbabane that his government was prepared to take part in direct negotiations with the South African authorities and other neighboring black states in an attempt to maintain peaceful coexistence. The prime minister also revealed that the reason why King Sobhuza had convened a summit of southern African heads of state in Swaziland last week was because of his concern that disturbances in southern Africa might lead to a third world war.

ZAMBIA

MATERIALS ON LUSAKA VISIT BY SFRY LEADERS

Mijatovic Speech Report

LD111618 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Apr 81 CA

[Text] The visiting Yugoslav president, Cvijetin Mijatovic, today said that his country will continue assisting the oppressed masses because it believes in freedom for all races as well. The visiting president said this at (Chalika) main hall in Lusaka where he addressed a public meeting. President Mijatovic, who was accompanied by Dr Kaunda, Party Secretary General Mr Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, and Secretary of State for Defense and Security Mr Grey Zulu, said his country will continue to assist the oppressed people until they attain their freedom. He said Yugoslavia understood the pain of living under colonialism, adding that Yugoslavia believes that all mankind is born free [words indistinct]. On Zambian-Yugoslavian friendship President Mijatovic said the bonds of friendship between the two countries existed since the time of the late president, Josip Tito. He emphasized that President Tito forged the friendship between Zambia and Yugoslavia and noted that both countries follow the same policy of nonalignment.

Earlier President Kaunda said Zambia [word indistinct] the late President Tito as one of the greatest men of (?the time). He said although he is dead his spirit will live.

Mijatovic-Kaunda Talks

LD101252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 10 Apr (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Civjetin Mijatovic, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Zambia, will continue talks today with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

In their talks yesterday, Mijatovic and Kaunda noted, inter alia, that the difficult situation in the world economy affects mostly the developing countries and that the global negotiations between the developed and underdeveloped countries are unfortunately recording no visible progress.

Referring to the goals of the mini-summit of a number of countries, set for this autumn in Mexico, Cvijetin Mijatovic assessed the meeting as an attempt at creating a better atmosphere for global negotiations through a dialogue between the developed and the underdeveloped.

Mijatovic and Kaunda also referred to cooperation among developing countries. They pointed to the need for strengthening of the role of the non-aligned in international relations by the way of concrete actions and for best possible preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit.

In the discussion of the existing initiatives on disarmament, the Yugoslav side stated that Yugoslavia positively views Leonid Brezhnev's latest proposals in this field.

Mijatovic stressed that detente in Europe had so far positively reflected upon overall international relations. It can be said, therefore, that the broader goals of the non-alignment are also being realized in Europe.

(?Closing) the talks Kenneth Kaunda said that Yugoslav and Zambian views on various world problems are concurrent to such an extent that the impression is gained that each side sets forth the other side's proposals.

It must be finally realized, underlined Kaunda, that no country can always be right and other countries and peoples always wrong. Kaunda was critical of the fact that some countries heedlessly enter into specific relations with big powers. Both sides stressed the necessity for Namibia to obtain freedom without delay, which calls for a resolute action by the United Nations.

Bilateral Relations

LD111250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Lusaka, 10 Apr (TANJUG)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic today assessed that there exist very favorable prospects for promoting bilateral relations and diversifying economic cooperation between the two countries over the coming years.

During the talks, resumed in Lusaka today, Kaunda and Mijatovic assessed that there is mutual interest in the two countries' cooperation in promoting the Zambian agriculture. President Kaunda expressed his country's interest in cooperating with Yugoslavia primarily in food production--the cultivation of maize, soya bean and other crops, the construction of grain elevators and the processing of agricultural products.

Mijatovic and Kaunda also assessed that there exist possibilities for broader cooperation in capital development between the two countries, primarily in projects for the production of copper, phosphates, textiles and the building of power projects and roads in Zambia.

During the talk with Cvijetin Mijatovic, President Kaunda made a highly favourable assessment of the quality of the facilities built by Yugoslav enterprises in Zambia.

Cvijetin Mijatovic communicated to President Kaunda the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia to pay a visit to Yugoslavia. President Kaunda accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Mijatovic Views on Nonaligned

LD121318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Apr (TANJUG)--Nobody in the world can any longer be certain about his own stable future and prospects of prosperity unless we urgently undertake common and patient efforts to define at least initial steps which would truly bring us closer to global solutions. This acute problem especially presses the least-developed countries but in terms of repercussions it is in essence the responsibility of all countries.

Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic stated the above here this evening in reply to the toast of his host, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Mijatovic said that the policy and movement of nonalignment at the recent Delhi conference reaffirmed their vitality and value, their independence and non-bloc character. There have been strengthened, Mijatovic said, the principles which enable nonaligned countries, by freely setting forth their own views and respecting the views of others, to adjust stands and strengthen the action capability of the movement of nonalignment.

Mijatovic stated the conviction of the Presidency of Yugoslavia that in this way alone the movement of non-alignment [word indistinct] fulfill its historical task in the solution of burning present-day world problems and the construction of more equitable political and economic relations in the interest of the security and progress of all countries and nations. Mijatovic said that Yugoslavia does not negate but instead respects differences which quite understandably at times emerge among [word indistinct] countries. The differences are sometimes taken as an argument that the non-aligned are not strong and effective enough in the solution of world problems, Mijatovic noted. However, he added, our strength in fact lies in our ability democratically to build unity on differences. "We can imagine what the world would look like today if there were no non-aligned but it as a whole had been turned into a proving ground of rivalry and confrontation."

Mijatovic stated that the Presidency of Yugoslavia attaches exceptional importance to the further development of friendly relations with Zambia. He said that relations between Yugoslavia and Zambia are characterized by similar aspirations inspired by humane goals of nonalignment. "Invaluable contributions of Presidents Tito and Kaunda have been built into this. We continue this work in the same spirit, aware of it being in the interest of peace, [word indistinct] and progress?," Mijatovic said.

Mijatovic said that the talks conducted in (?Belgrade during) President Kaunda's visit to Yugoslavia [words indistinct] talks in Lusaka have opened even more favourable prospects for comprehensive Yugoslav-Zambian cooperation at the economic, technological and other levels.

Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed that Yugoslavia fully supports the just struggle of the frontline countries for the preservation of their independence. The gaining of independence of Namibia, he said, is an urgent task for the U.S. and the nonaligned. The people of Namibia and its only legitimate representative--SWAPO--enjoy Yugoslavia's strong support. We highly value the role of the Organization of African Unity [word indistinct] the solution of African problems in the defense of the independence and basic interests of the peoples of Africa, their freedom and progress, Mijatovic stated.

Vrhovec Meets With SWAPO, ANC

AU141000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 12 Apr 81

["Vrhovec Receives Representatives of Southern Africa Liberation Movements"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Lusaka, 12 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec yesterday evening received the representatives of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Council (ANC) of South Africa.

The SWAPO delegation included Lucas Pohamba, treasurer general and Hidipo Hamutenya, member of the Central Committee of the organization and assistant director of the UN Institute for Namibia. The ANC delegation was headed by Joe Nhlanhla, administrative secretary and member of the National Executive Committee.

An exchange of views on current questions of the liberation movements' struggle in southern Africa took place during the meeting. The importance was indicated of intensified efforts by the international community, especially the non-aligned countries for the settlement of problems of de-colonization and southern Africa, and, especially, liberation of Namibia. In this context an emphasis was placed on the need for the international community as a whole to bring pressure to bear upon the racist South African Republic to make it accept the implementation of the UN plan on Namibia. That was why the importance was stressed of a forthcoming meeting in Algiers of the Non-aligned Coordination Bureau and activities within the world organization, notably towards the adoption of economic sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

During the talks, the southern Africa liberation movements representatives expressed special gratitude to Yugoslavia for the assistance it extended to the Namibian people's struggle for genuine independence and the South African people for the elimination of racism and the apartheid regime in its country.

Communique Issued

LD121812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Lusaka, 12 Apr (TANJUG)--Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda and President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic have expressed grave concern over the serious deterioration of the international situation manifested in great-power and bloc rivalry in increasingly wider areas.

In a joint communique issued at the end of a four-day visit to Zambia by the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Dr Kaunda and Mijatovic observed that the main cause of this situation was a growing tendency of threatening the sovereignty and independence of states by way of interfering in their internal affairs, disregarding the peoples' rights to independence, equality and their own way of internal development and the mounting complexity of international economic problems.

Presidents Kaunda and Mijatovic stressed the importance and role of the policy of non-alignment and reiterated the adherence of Zambia and Yugoslavia to the authentic principles and goal of the Non-Aligned Movement.

They noted that the non-aligned ministerial conference in New Delhi last February had reinforced the unity of the non-aligned countries and created the conditions for their dynamic activity in international relations.

Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed grave concern over the unfavourable situation in Namibia and the South African Republic, tragic situation in the Gulf, continuation of the conflict in the Middle East and unstable situation in Southeast Asia and in the Sahara.

Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed disappointment at the failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia and reiterated their support to the United Nations plan on Namibia's independence, urging its immediate implementation.

The two sides called on Iraq and Iran to end their conflict and solve the problem by negotiation.

Presidents Kaunda and Mijatovic noted that the situation in Southeast Asia represents a threat to peace and security. They agreed that the problem of Kampuchea can be solved only in accordance with the United Nations resolutions of November 1979 and the non-aligned ministerial conference of February 1981.

The Zambian and Yugoslav presidents urged a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan, assessing that the solution must be based on a withdrawal of foreign troops and cessation of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Both sides stressed the need for expanding economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries and expressed conviction that this cooperation represents a major component in the struggle for changing the existing inequitable international economic relations.

Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Cvijetin Mijatovic noted with satisfaction the successful development of Zambian-Yugoslav relations in the political, economic and other spheres and urged their further consolidation. They agreed that the two countries must promote economic cooperation and explore new fields of overall cooperation.

ZIMBABWE

CROCKER HOLDS TALKS WITH MUGABE, MANGWENDE

Statements to Press

LD141444 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Apr 81 CA

[Text] United States Assistant Secretary-Designate for African Affairs Dr Crocker left Salisbury this afternoon after talks with the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and the Minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende. He told an airport news conference that no decision has yet been made by his administration about its policy on Africa. He described his talks in Salisbury as useful and informative. Although he declined to give details he said he is now better informed. He added that his government wants to continue the friendly relations with Zimbabwe that now exist. Dr Crocker is now in Mozambique for talks with government officials. Tomorrow he is expected to arrive in Pretoria where he will hold talks with officials of the Pretoria regime.

Since Mr Reagan took office in January, several African leaders have voiced opposition to statements made by Mr Reagan and some of his officials which tended to support the Pretoria regime's political system. However, Dr Crocker said the United States will announce its African policy after consultation with as many leaders as possible.

Government Statement

LD141530 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Apr 81 CA

[Text] The Zimbabwean Government has reaffirmed its commitment to the UN resolution for a negotiated settlement in Namibia during the talks with the visiting American envoy, Dr Chester Crocker.

This was disclosed in a statement issued by the Ministry of Information on discussions held by the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, and other government officials with Dr Crocker. The statement said that the talks, which were free and frank, concentrated on three areas: the independence of Namibia, the situation in Angola and apartheid-ruled South Africa.

The Zimbabwean Government expressed hope that the American Government will take into account the views expressed in the formulation of its African policy. The Zimbabwean delegation also pointed out that an intensification of the armed struggle is inevitable so long as the Pretoria regime continues its present intransigent attitude on Namibia. On Angola, Zimbabwe expressed concern at reports of a possible change in the American policy toward that country, particularly the possibility of renewed American support for the antirevolutionary UNITA movement.